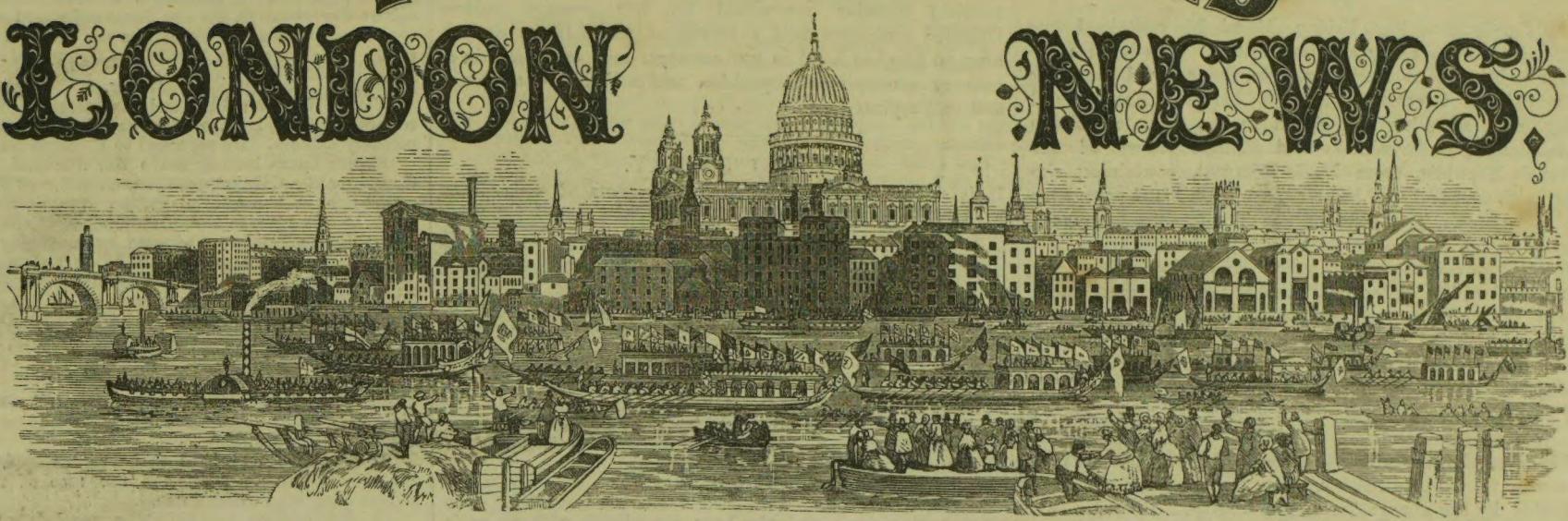


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

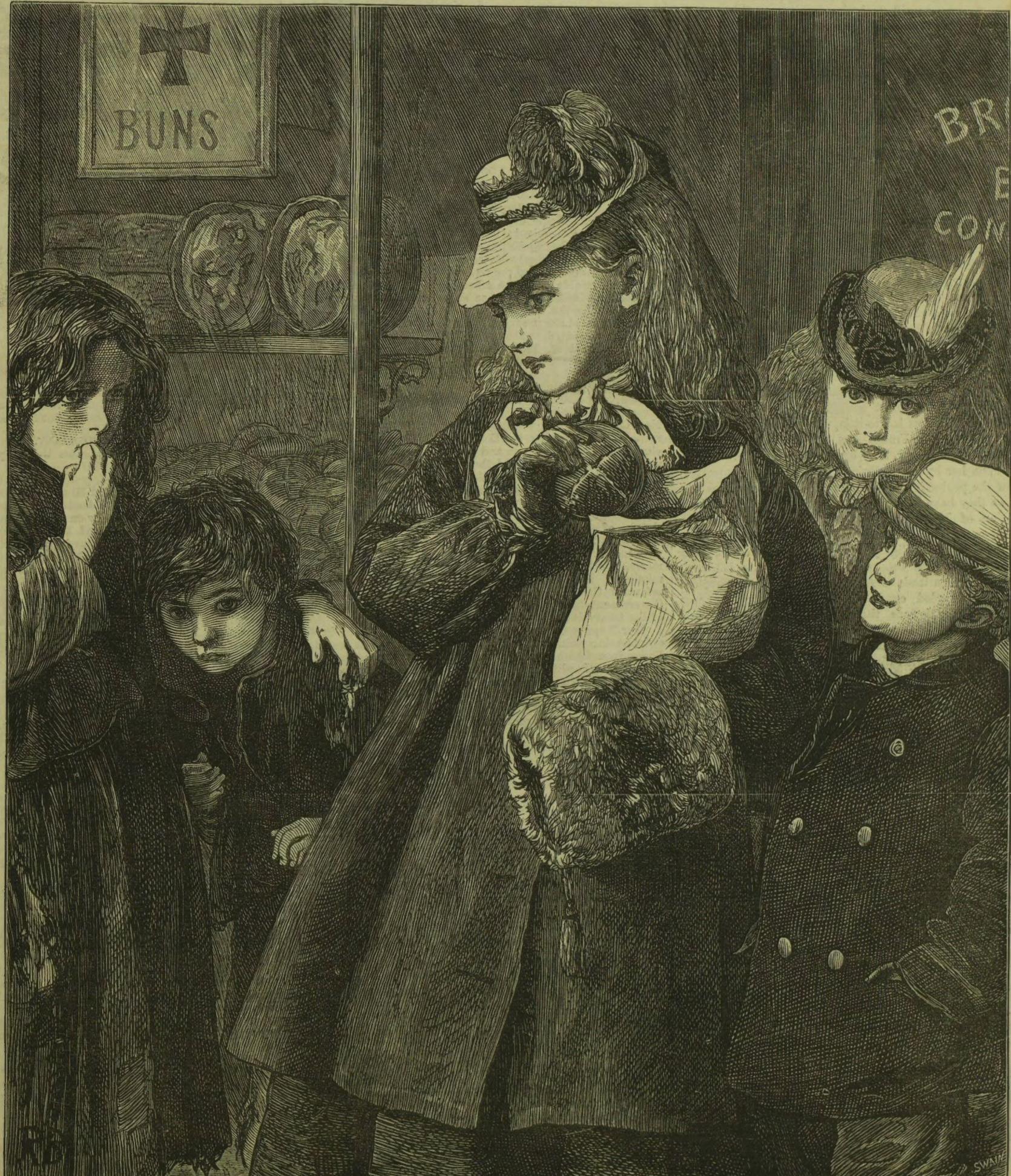


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DENUNCIATION OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

The *London Gazette* of Friday, March 22, contained two official documents of great importance. One is from the Duc de Broglie to Earl Granville, formally denouncing the Cobden Commercial Treaty between France and England; the other is inclosed in the despatch of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, from M. de Rémusat, containing the instructions which he has received from his Government to that effect. The date of the Treaty thus denounced was Jan. 23, 1860; the date of the denunciation was March 15 of the present year. The provisions of the Treaty, therefore, will cease, "should no contrary arrangement be made in the mean while," in a year from the day on which the despatch of the Duc de Broglie reached Earl Granville's hands. Even then the conventional tariffs existing would remain in force until the enacting of new tariffs by the National Assembly.

We regret—partly for own sakes, chiefly for the sake of France—the step which has thus been finally taken. In a measure, no doubt, British commerce will be unfavourably affected by the abrogation of the Treaty. Through the twelve years of its existence French exports to England have increased by 175 per cent, while English exports to France have only increased by 139 per cent. It has to be borne in mind, moreover, that English trade with France only forms about one tenth of the whole foreign trade of England; while French trade with England forms as much as one fourth of the whole foreign trade of France. French consumers will feel the disastrous effects of the cessation of the Treaty engagements in the higher cost to them of the necessaries of life. English consumers, even if our Government were unwise enough to follow the bad example of the Government of the Republic, would feel the effect mainly in the enhanced price of the luxuries of life. There is no fear, however, that Mr. Lowe will seek to obtain additional revenues from any additional taxation put upon French wines, silks, gloves, or shoes. It is our maxim that to buy in the cheapest market is of itself a sufficient advantage, and is not to be putatively resigned because we are partially excluded by taxation from markets in which we should desire to sell. On our side, probably, the obligations of the Treaty will be fulfilled long after the international provisions which it comprises will cease to have any binding force. We shall go on purchasing from France those articles of merchandise that meet our wants, and that France can supply us with in better quality and at a cheaper rate than other foreign nations, just as we have done during the continuance of conventional tariffs, and the export trade which we did with France we shall seek to do in other parts of the world.

It is some solace to know that the denunciation of the Treaty of 1860 by France is not due to an unfriendly purpose. Of this fact both the despatches to which we have referred contain the most satisfactory assurances. The main cause which has led to it is, unquestionably, the fiscal difficulties in which France has become involved by her late war with Germany, and by the enormous tribute imposed upon her by her victorious foe. Perhaps, however, but for the protective proclivities of M. Thiers, strengthened, as they have hitherto been, by the vigorous administration of M. Pouyer-Quertier, other methods might have been devised for meeting the necessities of the case than that of highly taxing textile fabrics and raw materials. The theory of these statesmen is to obtain from foreign trade a fair proportion of the revenue which the crippled condition of the French finances requires. They ignore the first principles of political economy. Their policy may have the effect of bolstering up certain branches of manufacture in France, whilst it will assuredly tell with distressing severity upon the multitudinous class of poor consumers. Whether, therefore, in the long run, the revenue will be increased by these im-politic measures is extremely doubtful; whilst it is quite inevitable that the purchasing powers of the French public, in regard to articles that they stand most in need of, will be proportionably diminished. The general result will be to check the activity of trade, to diminish the amount of employment, to foster high prices, and, perhaps, a culmination in an outbreak of popular discontent.

Possibly the substantial advantages of a Free Trade régime will become more conspicuous to the French people under the operation of the new fiscal arrangements than they did during the existence of the Treaty of Commerce. It is said that "we seldom value our blessings till we lose them." France has had a brief and transient experience of that national prosperity which grows out of "unrestricted competition," even when but partially applied. She has tasted the sweets of commercial liberty, so far, at least, as will make her feelingly alive to the factious sufferings she will have to endure when the privilege shall be withheld from her. All that the great body of the French people will have gained by the denunciation of the Treaty will be a liability to pay more for what they want than they have done for some years past. Their Government, it is true, will have achieved the freedom of laying on taxation wherever they may deem it most advisable. The practical outcome of a Protectionist policy will very speedily be contemplated in contrast with the more agreeable results of free trade. Then the minds of men hitherto wholly indifferent to the matter will be turned to study the laws by which national wealth is acquired. We should not be surprised if, less than ten years hence, the expe-

rience through which France seems destined to pass will have effectually opened her eyes to the enormous economical blunder committed by her present rulers. Crippled commerce and extravagant expenditure cannot long go hand in hand in any country, and especially in a country occupying the position which France has done, and still aspires to do.

GOOD FRIDAY.

It is unnecessary to remark that the custom of eating buns with a cross upon them, on this particular day of the year, was anciently instituted with a view to commemorate that most solemn event in the Christian history, the anniversary of which yesterday returned in the usual course. There is reason, however, to believe that the sacred significance of the symbol is not always remembered by the eaters of "hot cross buns" on Good Friday; and the propriety of its continuance at the present time has been questioned. But the discussion of this serious theme must be left to the appointed guardians of religious sentiment; we have merely to notice the common incident of domestic life and manners, represented in the Illustration, and to appeal to our readers' earliest recollections of childhood for instances of the satisfaction it has often afforded them, which was surely innocent, though not more edifying than mincepies at Christmas. The occasion might be fitly celebrated with some deed of charity, instead of mere holiday diversion; and the poor are always with us, as is shown in the group that appears in the Engraving on our front page.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, March 27.

The wintry weather—heavy falls of snow, with ice half an inch thick—on the eve of the annual spring promenade to Longchamps, the approaching vacation of the National Assembly, the violent display of Communistic sympathies by the students of the Ecole de Médecine, the forthcoming action for libel brought by General Trochu against the *Figaro* newspaper, which is to disclose still another new chapter in the history of the siege of Paris; these, with the customary sentences to death and hard labour for life of the Versailles Courts-Martial, are the subjects which at this moment engross the Parisian mind, or rather so much of it as is not absorbed by matters theatrical, which, as may be supposed, in these dull times more than ever engage attention here.

The proceedings in the Assembly have been of the mildest character, the Budget being the main subject under discussion, and this necessarily offered no subject for violent personal recrimination. Spite of the incessant drains on the public exchequer, not merely in regard to the war indemnity to Germany, but other incidental matters, of which the compensation for private property destroyed during the first siege and under the Commune, and the restoration of public edifices, forms no inconsiderable item, the Assembly have voted 1,665,000f., or nearly £70,000 sterling, as subventions to the principal theatres. In the course of Friday's sitting the Bishop of Orleans pressed the prompt discussion of the petitions which had been presented to the Assembly on behalf of the Pope, which brought M. Thiers into the tribune to urge that, in presence of the then difficulties of the country, the discussion might be postponed indefinitely; whereupon Bishop Dupanloup, yielding with manifest reluctance, withdrew his motion. On Saturday the Assembly sanctioned the proposal for the establishment of penal settlements in the islands of New Caledonia, and voted various provisions respecting the mode of transporting the Communist prisoners thither, including also their regimen and general treatment while under sentence. The Minister of the Interior's Press Prosecutions Bill appears to be shelved until after the Easter recess, which it is commonly believed will not commence before the 7th of the ensuing month.

According to prevailing rumours, there is but a faint chance of any arrangement being arrived at between the French and English Governments respecting the renewal—with modifications, of course—of the Cobden Treaty of Commerce, the French proposals being found altogether inadmissible. Lord Lyons, it is reported, has peremptorily informed the President of the Republic that the British Government declines to consent to any variation in the terms of the treaty during the year it has still to run.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria passed through Paris, in the strictest incognito, early on Monday morning, en route to Baden from Cherbourg. The President of the Republic had expressed to Lord Lyons his desire to pay his respects to her Majesty, but was informed, with proper acknowledgments, that the latter desired to observe the closest privacy throughout her journey. Lord Northbrook, the new Viceroy of India, arrived in Paris on Friday evening last, on his way to Calcutta.

A loan of 18,000,000f. has been sanctioned by the Municipal Council of Paris for the erection of schools here.

Some disorderly scenes have occurred at the Ecole de Médecine, brought about by a report current in the Quartier Latin for some time past to the effect that M. Dolbeau, one of the principal professors of the school, and head surgeon of the Beaujon Hospital, had given up one or more wounded Federal combatants confided to his care in May last to the authorities. The majority of the students, without taking the slightest steps to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the foregoing report, which M. Dolbeau indignantly denies, persisted in refusing to permit the professor to deliver his lecture on two several occasions when he presented himself before them; and so violent was their conduct on Friday last that a couple of brigades of police had to be in attendance to escort the distinguished surgeon to his carriage, after his second ineffectual endeavour to obtain a hearing.

The trial of the assassins of the rue Haxo was brought to a close last week, when François, Benot, Aubry, Trouvé, Dalivons, and St. Omer were condemned to death; seven of the remaining prisoners being sentenced to hard labour for life, one for fifteen years, three to close confinement in a fortress, three others to simple transportation, and one to twenty years' imprisonment.

To-day the action which General Trochu has been advised to bring against the *Figaro* newspaper for publishing a series of defamatory articles, signed by M. Auguste Vitu, commences. English readers who are unacquainted with this scandalous, and consequently popular, Parisian publication, may be apprised that it belongs to the category of shameless journals of which, some five-and-twenty years ago, the notorious *Satirist* and *Age* were the odious representatives. Among the witnesses to be called in the course of the trial are Marshal M'Mahon, Comte de Palikao, M. Rouher, General Changarnier, M. Jules Favre, all the members of the Palikao Administration, M. Pietri (Napoleon III.'s pet Préfet of

Police), M. Schneider (former President of the Corps Législatif), and a score or so of others of scarcely inferior note.

An explosion of petroleum occurred, a few days ago, at a colour warehouse in the rue Caumartin, and severely wounded seven persons, among whom was the Vicomte de Martroy, one of the members of the Provisional Council of State.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel has so little affection for Rome that he cannot stay long in it, even when it is crowded with Royal and princely visitors. He returned to Florence on Monday.

Signor Lanza having made the financial measures of the Government a Cabinet question, an order of the day implying confidence in the Administration was passed, on Thursday week, by 239 votes to 170. The whole of the financial measures of the Government were adopted last Saturday by the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber has adjourned to April 15.

It has been ordered that the payment of 3,250,000 lire (about £108,000) by the Government to the Holy See shall be inscribed separately in the Great Book of the Public Debt of the kingdom. The payment is to count from Jan. 12, 1871, and is to be exempt from all taxes.

BELGIUM.

The King left Laeken yesterday week by special train for his estate in the Ardennes. His Majesty was to return to Brussels this week.

Belgium will continue to be represented at the Vatican, the Senate having confirmed the vote of the Chamber of Representatives in that sense.

In the Budget for 1873 the receipts are estimated at 196,703,500f., and the expenditure at 192,620,512f. The principal items of expenditure are 49,592,136f. for the service of public debt; 53,202,054f. for public works; and 37,125,000f. for the army.

GERMANY.

We learn from Berlin that the Emperor of Germany is now quite restored to health. Yesterday week was the seventieth birthday of the Emperor. In the morning his Majesty received the congratulations of the Imperial family, several German Princes, and the Ministers of State. Berlin was decorated with flowers, and was illuminated in the evening.

The Crown Prince has accepted the presidency of the Prussian Central Commission for the Vienna Exhibition of 1873.

Prince Frederick Charles arrived at Messina, on Tuesday, from Tunis. He will visit Catania and Syracuse.

Our Ambassador at Berlin, on Monday, held his first reception, which was attended by all the representatives of foreign Powers in the city.

Herr Hobrecht, Chief Burgomaster of Breslau, has been appointed Chief Burgomaster of Berlin.

The Lower House of the Berlin Diet concluded, on Thursday week, the consideration of the bill establishing new regulations for the district administration of the six western provinces. The bill was adopted almost throughout in the form in which it was brought forward by the Committee.

By a majority of 118 votes against 9, the Bavarian Chamber has refused to sanction a grant of 20,000fl., asked for by the Government as a subsidy to the Ministerial papers. The Premier had previously announced that, even if the grant were refused, the Government would find means of duly representing its views in the press, and ask for a bill of indemnity.

Greatly to the satisfaction of the Germans, the neutralisation of the Luxembourg railways, and the transfer of their administration to the Commission of Alsace-Lorraine, were confirmed by the Plenipotentiaries of the duchy at a conference held on Saturday.

Internationalism has been declared by a German jury to be high treason against the German Empire. The protracted trial of Liebknecht, Bebel, and Hessner, at Leipzig, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal as regards Hessner, and in a conviction involving two years' imprisonment for the other two.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The official gazette promulgates the compulsory electoral law and the financial law for 1872.

General Horst, who has lately directed the Cis-Leithan war department, has been appointed Minister of that department.

In the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath there has been some discussion, nominally on the Budget, but really on the compromise with Galicia and the demands of Dalmatia. Various members of the Government defended the policy that had been pursued. The Estimates and the financial law of 1872 have been passed. The House has also adopted, without discussion, the report of the Committee on the increase of official salaries and the credit of half a million florins for assisting the lower clergy. Both Houses have adopted a bill increasing the strength of the cavalry on a peace footing. Government has notified that the Compulsory Electoral Bill has received the Imperial sanction. The Reichsrath has adjourned until May 7.

DENMARK.

The Crown Prince accepted, on Monday, in the name of the King, the resignation of C. E. Fenger, the Minister of Finance. Count Holstein, the President of the Council of Ministers, is to be Finance Minister ad interim.

The Parliament has passed a bill imposing a tax upon foreign securities issued after July 1 next.

SWEDEN.

The education measure introduced into the Swedish Parliament by Per Nilsson, a representative of the peasant class in Schonen, provides that in future school inspectors shall not be nominated by the ecclesiastical authorities, as hitherto, but by the Landstings, or provincial assemblies, to whom also the inspectors' reports are to be addressed. The Stockholm Chamber has passed the bill by a large majority.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate has passed a resolution directing an inquiry into the subjects of the treatment of immigrants and the abuses of the quarantine regulations.

The relations between the United States and Mexico were discussed in the House of Representatives on the 11th inst. A New York Democrat moved a resolution in favour of the establishment of a protectorate over the Mexican Republic; and the motion was supported by no fewer than 72 members, against 90 who voted for its rejection. The voting is regarded as showing that there is a large and growing party in the House which desires to interfere actively in Mexican affairs.

Governor Hoffmann, of New York, has completed the discomfiture of the Erie Ring by signing the Bill for the Repeal of the Classification Act.

There has been a hitch in the first of the Tammany trials, Mayor Hall's. In consequence of the death of a juror the jury had to be discharged. So far as the evidence had gone, it was not highly criminatory of the Mayor.

INDIA.

A monument to the late Lord Mayo is to be erected in Calcutta: £20,000 has been subscribed for the purpose.

From a despatch sent to Calcutta by General Browalow, it appears that the Looshai expedition has now fully accomplished its object. The hostile tribes have been subdued as

twenty villages destroyed; fifteen chiefs have surrendered and many captives have been set free.

A few particulars of the news brought by the 1st Bombay mail are given at page 314.

The Duchess of Parma gave birth to a daughter on Sunday.

The Empress of Russia left St. Petersburg on Tuesday morning for the Crimea.

The Swiss Federal Council has declined to take any steps in reference to Communist refugees in Switzerland.

From Brussels we have intelligence of a boiler explosion at a woollen manufactory there, by which it is feared eight persons have been killed and many others injured.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. William Anthony Musgrave Sheriff to be Attorney-General for the Island of Grenada.

Sebastopol, it seems, is to be restored. It is to become a military and commercial port, to have an admiral for its Governor, and to be supplied with temporary fortifications, though not to be made a fortress.

The Jersey States have voted a sum of £1000 towards the erection of a monument to General Don, a former governor of the island, who initiated the making of the main roads for which the island is so well known.

The Paris papers announce the death of Comte Alexandre Przedzieski, a Polish historian and archaeologist. He wrote an historical drama in French, with the title of "Don Sébastien de Portugal," which had a certain success.

The *Soir* says that the Paris municipal authorities have at length accepted Sir Richard Wallace's offer to erect drinking-fountains in the streets at his own expense, and orders have been given for their construction.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe has met with a very serious accident at her residence in Jacksonville, Florida. She fell off a high table, striking the base of her skull on the sharp edge of a bedstead, while her back fell on a bath tub. She was picked up insensible, but had recovered to a great extent when the last accounts left.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives the following particulars relative to the burning of the Academy of Dusseldorf:—"The fire broke out about two in the morning, in the south-west wing of the Chamber of the States, contiguous to the fine arts. The flames spread with great rapidity, and consumed, first, the upper part of the chamber, and then reduced the buildings of the Academy to ashes. The first assistance did not arrive till three, and the conflagration was not got under until eight. The losses are great, but the valuable collection of engravings was saved. Several studios of living painters were totally destroyed, with their contents. All the archives, records, engravings, plates, sketches, &c., of the Westphalian-Rhenish Club are lost. The only portion of the building saved is the hall of exhibition, and the portion below it, containing the provincial archives and the Ramboux library and collection. The pictures belonging to the Society for Succouring Artists have also been preserved. The remains of the ancient gallery of the Prince Electors, amongst which is Rubens's "Ascension of the Virgin," have likewise escaped damage.

A suit brought by M. Goupil against M. Paul Féval, the novelist, has been decided, before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, after occupying two sittings. The plaintiff had imagined that his mother was represented in an odious light by one of the personages in the tale of "La Rue de Jérusalem." The character in question is a countrywoman named La Goret, residing at La Ferté-Macé (Orne), immensely rich, as she pays 36,000f. in taxes, but so miserly that she mutilated her only son in order that he might be exempt from serving in the army, and that she should not be at the expense of buying him off; she also allows her husband to die for want of a doctor. Her only weak point is that she believes in the existence of Louis XVII. M. Goupil's mother, a widow, also resides at La Ferté-Macé, and the coincidence of place and the exactitude of some of the descriptions have caused the plaintiff to suppose that his family has been designated. The defendant protested that he did not know the Goupils, and had no intention whatever of picturing them; he had chosen a type composed of various moral deformities, but entirely drawn from imagination. The Court gave a verdict for M. Paul Féval.

The Queen's statue is to be unveiled at Bombay this month by the Guicowar of Baroda. The design was submitted to and approved by her Majesty. The cost has been £15,500. It is a colossal sitting statue of her Majesty, in the best Carrara marble, with an elaborate canopy nearly 50 ft high, also executed in the best marble of various colours. The Royal coat-of-arms is placed on the front of the pedestal, and the Star of India in the centre of the canopy; while on the enriched part, immediately above the statue of her Majesty, the rose of England and the lotus of India, accompanied by the mottoes "God and my Right" and "The Light of Heaven our Guide" are introduced. Besides these accessories, others also are introduced in the design, such as the symbols of strength and friendship—viz., the oak and ivy leaves—respectively adorning the plinth and capitals of the columns, with the oak, ivy, and lotus leaves enriching the mouldings surrounding the entire work. Four panels between the columns have been provided as spaces for the inscriptions, in four languages.

Mr. James Bird, writing from Wall-street, New York, contradicts the statement of Mr. Smalley that "there was not in America, last summer, a single individual, friend or enemy to the treaty, who did not believe that it included, and was meant by both parties to include, all the claims that were ever made against England." So far (says Mr. Bird) from this being a fact, it would be scarcely an exaggeration to say that the exact reverse is the fact; that there were scarcely half a dozen persons in the United States last summer unconnected with the Government—and if the Government believed these claims were included, they kept it a great secret—who did not understand that the claims for indirect damages had been abandoned before the conclusion of the treaty, that the treaty was not intended to, and did not, in fact, include these claims, and who were not as much surprised to find them included in the American case as were the English themselves. The subject (Mr. Bird continues) was scarcely discussed at all here. It was taken for granted that these claims had been waived, otherwise the treaty could have made no progress before the Commissioners, for it was well known in this country that England would insist on the abandonment of these claims by the United States Government as a *sine qua non*. Every person here, whose opinion on this matter I have asked, concurs in this view of the case.

Amongst the railway companies which have followed the example of the Midland in granting additional facilities to third-class passengers are the London and North-Western, the Great Western, the Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE.

It is impossible to imagine a more hopelessly wretched day than Saturday last, and perhaps the weather was at its very worst just as the University boat-race was taking place. Fog, sleet, snow, and hail all struggled their hardest for the mastery; it is not, therefore, surprising that there was scarcely one third of the usual number of spectators. All the regular hangers-on to a boat-race—the vendors of colours, eatables, and drinkables, "three-sticks-a-penny" men, &c.—fared badly indeed; and we saw one large stand, constructed to hold at least two hundred people, with only three occupants. People had not even the excitement of anticipating a close race. Fortune had steadily set her face against the Dark Blues throughout. They had an inferior boat, a comparatively fresh stroke, within the last three or four days they were compelled to put a new man at No. 2, and, to finish their catalogue of misfortunes, they lost the toss, which on this occasion, owing to the bad mooring of the stake-boats, gave the winners an advantage of nearly half a length. At starting Cambridge was rowing thirty-seven to the minute, against Oxford's thirty-six, and maintained the lead for the first quarter of a mile. Then, however, Houbton quickened to forty, and drew nearly level for a few strokes; but at the Crab Tree half a length again separated the boats. At the Soapworks Houbton, rowing forty-one, again decreased the gap; but still the Light Blues maintained their even, regular thirty-seven, and shot the centre arch of Hammersmith Bridge (time, 8 min. 30 sec.) with an advantage of nearly a length. One more desperate effort of forty-two to the minute brought Oxford nearly level at Chiswick Ait; but it was the last struggle. Houbton was beaten, Lesley and Nicholson were all to pieces, and though the other five, particularly Knollys, the substitute, worked like giants, Cambridge had only to paddle in front for the rest of the journey and win by two lengths (which might have been twelve at Goldie's pleasure), in 21 min. 16 sec. The steering in the Cambridge boat was bad, and would have lost the race had the crews been evenly matched; but in all other respects the Dark Blues were terribly inferior to their rivals. We append the names and weights of the crews:—

CAMBRIDGE.	st. Ib.	OXFORD.	st. Ib.
1. J. W. Close, First Trinity	11 3	1. J. A. Ormsby, Lincoln (bow)	10 18
(bow)		2. C. C. Knollys, Magdalen	10 12
2. W. Benson, Third Trinity	11 4	3. F. H. Payne, St. John's.	12 12
3. G. M. Robinson, Christ's	11 12	4. A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen	12 2
4. E. A. Spencer, Second Trin.	12 8	5. E. C. Malan, Worcester	13 5
5. C. S. Read, First Trinity	12 8	6. R. S. Michison, Pembroke	12 2
6. J. B. Close, First Trinity	11 10	7. R. Lesley, Pembroke	11 12
7. E. S. Randolph, Third Trin.	11 12	8. T. A. H. Houbton, Christ	
J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's		Church (stroke)	10 4
(stroke)		F. H. Hall, Corpus Christi	
C. Roberts, Jesus (cox.)	12 4	(cox.)	8 2

The ill luck which the Oxford men experienced in connection with the boat-race stuck to them in the sports; and, deprived of the assistance of such men as Urson, Leach, and Smith-Dorrien, they could hardly have expected to make such a good fight of it as they did, by winning three and dividing another out of nine events. The high jump, won by J. H. Gurney (Cambridge), at 5 ft. 5 in., was poor, though the heavy ground must be taken into consideration; but E. J. Davies (Cambridge) secured the broad jump in splendid style clearing 21 ft. 5 in. In the 100 yards, W. A. Dawson (Cambridge) confirmed his victory over R. Philpot (Cambridge) in their University Sports by beating him again, this time with comparative ease; but in the quarter-mile Philpot seemed to run with all his old dash and vigour, and revenged his late defeat by A. W. Brodie (Cambridge) most signally. The three miles was undoubtedly the race of the day, and the struggle between R. H. Benson (Oxford) and E. M. Hawtrey (Cambridge) was a great treat to witness. For the last 300 yards they ran locked together; and as Benson, though far more distressed than his opponent, was much speedier, neither could gain an inch, and a dead heat resulted. He mile fell to T. Christie (Oxford) for the second year in succession, after a capital race with T. R. Hewitt (Cambridge).

The racquet-matches, which took place at Prince's on Tuesday and Wednesday, saw the Dark Blue at last in the ascendant, as C. I. Ottaway defeated E. J. Saunders in the single-handed game, having, on the previous day, with the assistance of W. H. Hadow, beaten Saunders and G. Wrey pretty easily.

The annual boxing competition for the cups presented to the Amateur Athletic Club by the Marquis of Queensberry took place at Lillie Bridge on Tuesday last, in the presence of a larger number of spectators than we have ever before seen at these contests. The heavy-weight prize fell to E. B. Michell, a previous winner of the middle-weight trophy; but the sparring was very poor, and could not be compared with the finished performances of H. J. Chinnery in previous years. H. A. Blyth proved the best of the middle weights; and P. Churton again won the light-weight cup, though W. Bridges Webb ran him very close. In the wrestling, J. C. Mill proved greatly superior to all his opponents.

Some of the finest performances ever seen took place at the Amateur Championship Meeting, at Lillie Bridge, on Wednesday last, and we regret that want of space will only allow us to refer briefly to the best of them. In the first place, H. Lecke threw the hammer 111 ft. 7 in., which exceeds the best throw previously recorded by 2 ft. 7 in. Then the half-mile, which produced a magnificent race, resulting in a dead-heat, between T. Christie (Oxford) and G. A. Templer (Cambridge) was run in 2 min. 2.5 sec., also the fastest time on record. E. J. Davies (Cambridge) completely eclipsed his fine jump of Monday by clearing 22 ft. 7 in., or 4 in. more than Toswill's famous jump; and this feat was capped by E. J. Bor (Royal Engineers), who "put" the shot the enormous distance of 42 ft. 5 in. These, with the fine walking of T. R. Hogg and H. W. Steib, the defeat of the Oxford and Cambridge hurdle champions by J. L. Stirling (L. A. C.), and the unexpected form shown by C. H. Mason (L. A. C.) in the mile, were the chief features of the best athletic meeting ever held in London.

It could not be reasonably expected that we should escape without paying some penalty for the wonderfully open weather of the last two months; so the Grand National, though taking place nearly at the end of March, was run "mid snow and ice." The doings of the Universities, both on the river and at Lillie Bridge, require so much space this week that our remarks on the Liverpool meeting must of necessity be as brief as possible. The first day at Liverpool may be passed over without notice, and the great race was the only event of interest on the second. It brought a field of twenty-five to the post, and we never remember a heavier list of accidents. First, Nuage (11st. 2 lb.) broke a small bone in the hip, and is not likely to run again; and at the same fence Harvester (12st.) overreached himself badly and tore one of his hoofs almost off. Then, in the second round, Primrose (11 st. 9 lb.), who did not look very bright or blooming, but was going uncommonly well, over-jumped herself and came down heavily, breaking her own back and three of her jockey's (Mr. Brockton) ribs; Schiedam (11 st. 4 lb.),

Marin (11 st. 10 lb.), and Philosopher (10 st. 6 lb.) fell over her, and, but for his wonderful cleverness in jumping in and out over the fallen horses, The Lamb (12 st. 7 lb.) must also have come to grief. Several other horses fell, but were not injured. On entering the racecourse nothing but Casse Tete (10 st.), Scarrington (11 st. 2 lb.), Despatch (10 st. 4 lb.), and The Lamb had a chance, and, served by her light weight, the first named came away at the last flight of hurdles, and won by half a dozen lengths from Scarrington, who was the same distance in front of Despatch, the pair, curiously enough, just reversing their last year's positions, when Despatch was second and Scarrington third. Mr. Brayley's victory was exceedingly popular, as he has had bad luck in this race with Fortunatus and Pearl Diver; but the honours of the day remained with the gallant little Lamb, who, with all his 12 st. 7 lb., was only beaten two lengths for third place; and surely some of our owners of steeplechasers must regret that they allowed the Prussians to buy him and Royal Irish Fusilier—who, by-the-way, ran very creditably for some distance in the Grand National—for the paltry sum of £140.

Mr. Brayley's luck did not stick to him on the following day, as Silvermere, who was made a great favourite for the Sefton Cup Steeplechase, had no chance with Mr. Chaplin's Snowstorm, one of the unfortunates who fell in the great race. Jarnac (8 st. 10 lb.) secured the Liverpool Spring Cup very cleverly from a moderate field of nine, and the other races require no comment.

Paradigm, a very famous brood mare, the property of Colonel Pearson, has just been shot, as her feet were so dis-eased that she could scarcely stand. Since 1856 she has produced thirteen foals, the most famous of which were the uncertain Blue Mantle, Gardevisure (winner of the Cambridge-shire in 1865), Lord Lyon, and Achievement. Her last foal was a filly by Blair Athol, which will probably appear in public during the present season.

THE LATE LORD MAYO.

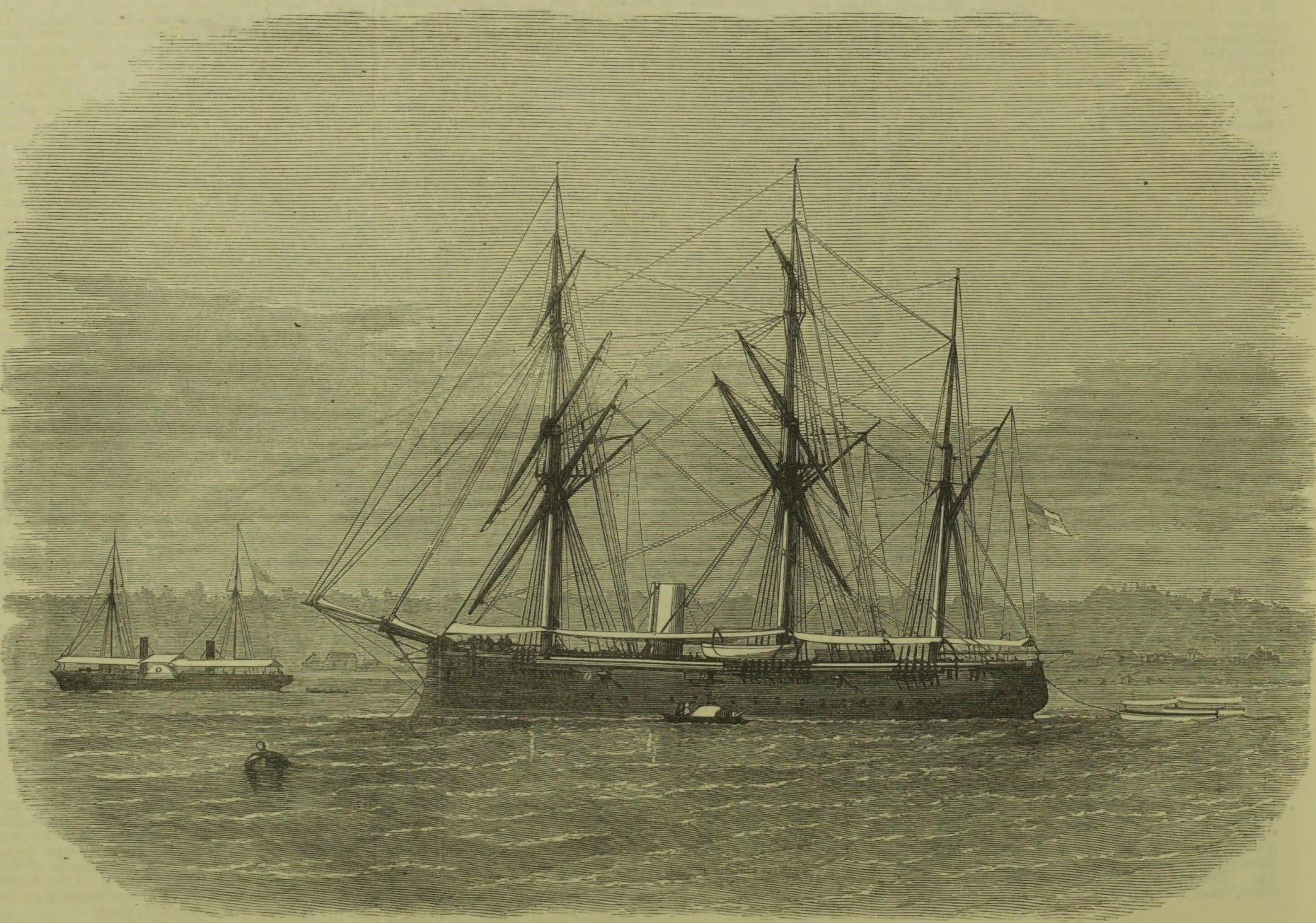
The arrival of the body of the late Earl of Mayo at Calcutta, on the 17th ult., was an occasion of great solemnity. The grief felt by people of all classes and of every race in the metropolis of our Indian Empire, on account of his death by an assassin's hand, at the Andamans penal settlement, was forcibly expressed. A vast crowd assembled, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the Maidan, or public park, which extends a mile and a half eastward of Calcutta, from Government House towards Fort William, having the fashionable suburb of Chowringhee on its north side, and the left bank of the Hooghly River on its south side. The body of Lord Mayo had been conveyed from the Andaman Islands, with his widowed lady and several of his family, by the frigate Glasgow; but had been transferred, at the Sandheads, to the Daphne, which brought it up the river, while Lady Mayo and her fellow-mourners had landed and come on to Calcutta. The coffin, when it reached Calcutta, was landed from the Daphne at the Peninsular and Oriental Company's wharf, as it could not be brought up by water to Prinsep's Ghaut, opposite the Fort. A procession was therefore formed to bring it up by the road along the river-side. The line of road was kept by her Majesty's first battalion 14th Foot, Her Majesty's 107th Regiment, and the 8th, 10th, and 13th Regiments of Native Infantry, the regiments alternating on both sides, so that British and native troops faced each other all along the line, with arms reversed and flags draped in crape. Along the Strand-road a portion of the Maidan had been railed off in spaces ticketed for the Members of Council, the native Princes, the Judges, magistrates, staff officers, clergy, civil servants, Chambers of Commerce, trades associations, and others. A battery of Royal Artillery, placed near Prinsep's Ghaut, fired twenty-one minute guns at the time the body was landed; the same number of guns was fired from the Fort, and answered from the Daphne and a Siamese warship in the river. The river line of the Strand-road was kept open, but the vast array of ships with lowered flags and dipped yards, and every round-top and cross-tree crowded with sailors as far as the eye could reach, added greatly to the effect of the scene. The procession was headed by some Bengal cavalry and the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers, with two regimental bands playing a funeral march. The Viceroy's band and the body-guard, dismounted, came next, followed by the clergy of the Fort and Cathedral and the Chaplain and medical adviser of the Viceroy. The coffin was on a gun-carriage, drawn by twelve horses, and covered with the union jack. On the left rode Colonel G. Delane, commanding body-guard; Captain Gregory, Aide-de-Camp; Dr. Barnett; Captain Leechwood, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain T. M. Jones, R.N. On the right were Lieutenant T. Deans; Captain Grant, Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Major, and Sirdar Bahadur Sewbucus, Awusty, Aide-de-Camp; Captain De Robeck, Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant Hawkins, R.N. Immediately after the coffin Major Burne, private secretary, followed on foot; and then came the chief mourners—the Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., and Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, brothers of Lord Mayo, and his son, a fine little boy, seven years of age. The late Viceroy's clerk, personal servants, personal staff, and native personal servants came first. Then came a fine body of sailors, marines, and marine artillery, from the Glasgow and the Daphne, followed by the officers of these vessels; and then, in order according to rank, the Acting Governor-General (Mr. Strachey), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Milman), the Catholic Vicar Apostolic of Bengal (Dr. Steins), the ordinary Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature, the additional Members of Council, the native Princes, the Consuls, the Secretaries to the Government of India, the members of Council of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the chief official persons of the civil and military services, the lawyers, the clergy, the Chamber of Commerce, and other local associations, a large number of persons from the general community of Calcutta, and the captains, officers, and four sailors from each of the ships in port. The great procession was brought up in the rear by a detachment of Bengal cavalry, other portions of which rode alongside the procession at intervals. Everyone wore mourning, according to the order of his service or the habit of his race and creed. The procession, having arrived at Government House, went in at the north-west gate, and the coffin was carried up the grand stair to the Throne-Room. Here the body of Lord Mayo was placed to lie in state; the coffin was here covered with the Union Jack and adorned with the insignia of his Orders, and with some wreaths of flowers. It was visited during two or three days by nearly all the Europeans and many native residents of Calcutta. A funeral service was performed over it by the Bishop of Calcutta on the 21st, after which it was re-embarked for conveyance to Bombay, and thence to Ireland.

In the preparation of paste for papering rooms the *Journal of Applied Chemistry* recommends the addition of a small quantity of carbolic acid, which will not only prevent the attacks of insects, but will prevent the disagreeable sour smell generally perceived in newly-papered rooms.

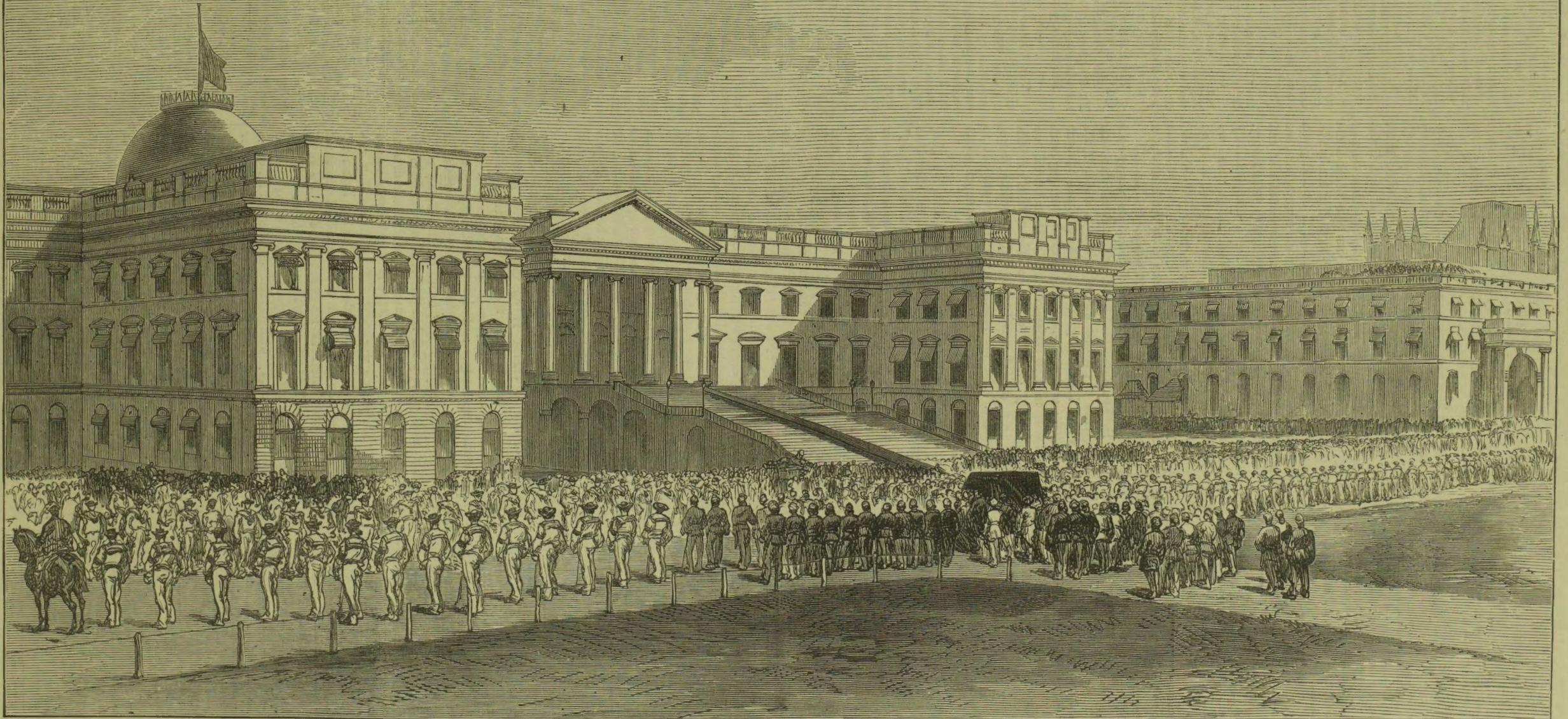
THE CALCUTTA OBSEQUIES OF LORD MAYO.



THE SHIPPING IN THE RIVER HOOGHLY—THE DAPHNE APPROACHING.



THE DAPHNE, WITH LORD MAYO'S REMAINS ON BOARD.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE CALCUTTA OBSEQUIES OF LORD MAYO: ARRIVAL OF THE COFFIN AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
SEE PAGE 303.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at No. 50, Upper Park-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W., Mrs. Wm. Price Stanbury, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at 40, Bond-street, New York, United States of America, the wife of H. J. Jordan, Esq., of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at 7, Hyde Park-gate, Kensington, the wife of J. Sidney Haig, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at Chelthorpe, by the Rev. J. H. Micklenthwait, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. Bickerstaff, Curate, Sebastian Gassiot, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., youngest son of J. P. Gassiot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., to Bertha Stobart, second daughter of J. C. D. Charlesworth, Esq., M.A., of Chelthorpe, near Wakefield, Yorks'ire. No cards.

At the British Embassy, Paris, E. Trelawny, Esq., to Lady Rosina Clifford Constable, widow of the late Sir Clifford Constable, Bart., of Burton Constable, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

At Dremeland, the Right Hon. Lucius, thirteenth Baron Inchiquin, aged 71.

On the 20th inst., at Southport, Frederick F. Fer, of Tothill-grove, near Brighouse, Yorkshire, aged 48.

On Palm Sunday, the 24th inst., Jane Barbara, for forty-nine years the beloved wife of William Joy, of Cheam, Surrey, and formerly of Nelson-square, London, aged 74 years.

On the 20th ult., at Mount Pleasant, St. Kitts, W. I., after four years' suffering, Emily, the beloved wife of Charles H. Walwyn, Esq., and daughter of the late J. R. Thomas, Esq., R.N.

On the 20th inst., at Gower House, Melksham, Wilts, Augusta, wife of George J. Ferry, Esq., painlessly, and in perfect peace with God and man, aged 56 years.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

Easter Day.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington; Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 3 p.m., the Rev. T. J. Rowell, M.A.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Easter Monday. Moon's last quarter, 2.31 a.m.
Spital Sermon, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m. the Very Rev. the Dean.
Volunteer Review at Brighton.
Royal Institution, monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. M'Cann on Force).
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Biblical Archaeological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Fox Talbot on the Myths of Sargina from the Assyrian Tablets; Mr. Cull on Assyrian and Hebrew Verbs; and the Rev. A. H. Sayce on Semitic Civilisation).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Oxford Easter Term begins.
Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
Royal Society of Literature, 4.30 p.m.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. H. Wood on Weights and Measures used in Pharmacy).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (doubtful).

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

London Institution, 7.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Bentham, the president, on the Composite).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Schorlemmer on the Hydro-carbons).
Artists and Amateurs, 8 p.m.
New Zealand Mail to be dispatched.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Royal Society of Musicians, anniversary festival (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Roger Smith on Architectural Writing).
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Forsyth Black on Improvements in English and American Steam-Boilers).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

Hospital for Sick Children: Reading on its behalf by Mr. A. F. Westmacott, at Hanover-square Rooms, 3 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
Royal School of Mines, Swinney lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).
Opening of the Opera Season at Drury Lane Theatre.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6.

SUN. AY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 1, and during the Week, at Seven, THE BALANCE OF COMEDY; PYGMALION AND GALATEA (59th time); and a Fairy Extravaganza, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, the Envoy who Stole the King's Daughter, by H. J. Byron.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, BAMBOOZLING. At Eight, the new drama by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS.—Mr. Henry Irving as Mathias. At 9.35 RAISING THE WIND. Mr. Henry Irving as Jeremy Diddler; Messrs. Odeil, Iris, and Gaston Murray; Misses Ewell and Annie Lafontaine. To conclude with, at 10.35, A PLAKANT NEIGHBOUR. Box-Office open from Ten till Five. Places can be secured at all the Libraries.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Andrew Halliday's Olympic Drama, LITTLE EM'LY, every Evening at Seven. Mr. George Belmont, Mr. G. F. Rowe, and original artistes in original characters. New Scenery. Concluding with BRAVE AS A LION.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL. On EASTER MONDAY at Three, and in the Evening at Eight, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Proprietors) will give TWO EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCES in this magnificent Hall. Entirely new and most brilliant Programmes. New and important Engagements. Ample accommodation for five thousand visitors at each performance. Tickets open at Two for the Day Performance; at Seven for the Evening ditto. Omnibuses run direct to the doors from every railway terminus in London, and every West-End Omnibus will set visitors down at both entrances—an advantage not possessed by any other place of amusement in London. Two thousand luxury seats at One Shilling. Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—During the Easter Holidays.—ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL. On EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three; Easter Monday Night, at Eight; Easter Tuesday Afternoon, at Three; Easter Tuesday Night, at Eight; Wednesday Afternoon, at Three; Wednesday Night, at Eight; Thursday Night, at Eight (evening performance only); Saturday Afternoon, at Three; Saturday Night, at Eight. The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' New and Brilliant Holiday Programme. New and important Engagements.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—On EASTER MONDAY Afternoon, at Three, and Easter Monday Night, at Eight, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give the two first of a series of HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES. New Programmes, new engagements. Five thousand places in the most magnificent hall in the world, two thousand of which are devoted to the public at One Shilling. Doors open at Two for the Day Performance, at Seven for the Evening ditto. No fees.

M. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Twice on EASTER MONDAY—Afternoon, at Three; Evening, at Eight. "My Aunt's Secret," "Home for the Holidays" and "Charity Begins at Home." Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS, ST. GEORGE'S HALL. LAST CONCERT of the Series, THIS EVENING, at Eight. The Programme will include Spohr's string quartet in D minor, Op. 73; Schumann's pianoforte quintet in B flat, Op. 41; and Beethoven's grand duet for two pianofortes, "Hommage à Handel." Soloists—Hans Hugo Heermann (violinist from Frankfurt), Messrs. Jung, Richard Blagrove, F. S. Southgate, and Wilhelm Ganz. Vocalists—Mesdames Florence Lancia and Drayton. Conductor, Signor Pizzetti. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s.; at Chappell's; St. George's Hall; and of the Director, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, No. 15, Queen Anne-street, W.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS will close the middle of APRIL. Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Ten till dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. The Study from the Living Costume Model will be continued Tuesdays and Fridays after the close of the Exhibition. Director, W. H. Fisk, Esq. Visitor, George D. Leslie, A.R.A. Prospectus at the Gallery.

THANKSGIVING.—The PICTURE of the CEREMONY at ST. PAUL'S, painted by command, by Joseph Nauh Ed., for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, ON VIEW DAILY, from Ten till Six, at DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.

NATIONAL PICTURE of the QUEEN.—On VIEW DAILY, from Ten till Six, at DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—25, Old Bond-street. The SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS is now OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE.—35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

Mr. Lowe has in a pleasant way brought down the drop-scene at the end of the first act of the Parliamentary drama. He has produced an agreeable effect with his Budget. We do not remember an occasion when there was more unanimity of approbation bestowed on a financial scheme. It seems ungracious to say that he had nothing to do except to divide a surplus which some people think that he had no business to find in his hands. Mr. Lowe is a very ingenious person, and if he had given his mind to the work of dissatisfying his countrymen, we are quite certain that he could have accomplished that end in the teeth of circumstances so eminently satisfactory. We are very much obliged to him for a comparatively short statement and an absolutely plain Budget, and we congratulate him upon not having been tempted, or at all events upon not having yielded to the temptation, to play at fractions, or to estimate incomes by weight, or to retain existing taxation and carry its excess to the credit of a fund for reducing the debt in 1882.

He had rather more than £3,500,000 of surplus to deal with, and he has taken twopence off the income tax. Also, he extends to persons whose income is under £300 the relief which had been granted to those whose income is under £200; and the amount exempted from payment of the tax is to be £80 instead of £60. He takes off one half of the duty on coffee and on chicory, and extends exemption from the inhabited house duty to offices, shops, and warehouses. All his remissions together amount to £3,290,000, leaving him an estimated balance of about £300,000.

"As for her," remarked the scoffing courtiers lounging in the *Œil de Boeuf*, as a lady of untarnished character passed by, "there is really nothing to be said about her." This was the only speech which they could frame to annoy that lady. Not, however, in that malignant spirit do we append a similar remark to our account of Mr. Lowe's Budget. There is nothing to say about it, and yet, or rather therefore, we admire it. We are not called upon to indulge in vehement admiration of a mere act of justice like the remission of the extra income tax, but we will say with Falstaff, "Now is 'Cupidity' a child of conscience; he makes restitution." The humane provision in favour of struggling persons with incomes on which they have to keep up an appearance, though they can hardly maintain their families, could scarcely be withheld any longer. It is something, no doubt, but it will go a very little way towards making the unfortunate clerk with a large family feel that he is as well off as the skilled mechanic who has the same income as himself, but has neither appearance to regard nor income tax to pay. But it is a recognition of a principle against which the economists clamour so persistently. It is a victory of facts over figures. It is all wrong according to economical laws, and all right according to a higher law. The rigid men of the financial school have to make faces, call the proceeding sentimental, or try to excuse it on the ground that the small amounts are troublesome and expensive to collect. This is a sham plea. The poor man pays with much regularity, and he cannot help making a much more honest return than his wealthier neighbour, who adjusts his own balance-sheet, while the man with a stipend has his confessions made by his employer. Mr. Lowe has made a second sacrifice to humanity, and we hope that he is not very much ashamed of himself for such a weakness. If it makes him unhappy, let him remember what the Templar in "Ivanhoe" says: "A man who has killed three hundred Saracens need not confess himself to his priest like a village girl." A gentleman who has gained such a number of victories over deputations, petitioners, appellants, and other afflicted folk, need not be angry with himself that he has let off a few struggling clerks and shopkeepers on somewhat easier terms than he might have demanded.

We have not yet heard in what way the grocers mean to explain to us why the remission of the coffee duties will not cheapen the article for the middle classes; indeed, it has not yet been signified that the price will not be raised for them. Something of the sort is usually done when a Chancellor of Exchequer touches groceries. But the humbler sort will probably be gainers, and it will be their own fault if they are not. In "The Critic" the valiant soldier reminds his antagonist "how in Biscay's bay I took thy captive saloop," and so the enraged author asks the actor whether he "takes the Bay of Biscay for an early breakfast house." Saloop (dried root of orchis) is a name not known now, but chicory is too familiar a term. If the humble breakfast-eater will display a little valour when demanding his early meal he may improve it. The other remission might have been

combated on a principle, but it sounds kindly, and who in Parliament would fight over £50,000? On the whole, the Budget may be spoken of in Johnsonian phrase:—"Though rather an act of decorum than of virtue, it merits the unalloyed approbation of the candid."

THE COURT.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR GERMANY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle on Saturday last, en route for Germany. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, Colonel H. Ponsonby, Sir William Jenner, and Mr. Collins. Her Majesty travelled incognito, under the title of the Countess of Kent. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Queen previously to her departure. Her Majesty travelled from Windsor by a special train upon the Great Western railway to Basingstoke, and thence over the South-Western railway to Gosport, when the Queen embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert (Captain of Leiningen), which lay in Portsmouth harbour for the night, the Royal travellers sleeping on board. On the following morning the Victoria and Albert, convoyed by the Royal yacht Alberta, the Trinity yacht Galatea, and the Lively despatch-vessel, left for Cherbourg, arriving at three o'clock. Her Majesty travelled thence by special train to Paris, proceeding by the Circular Railway to the Eastern station. M. Thiers requested to be allowed to greet the Queen upon her route through France. Her Majesty expressed her pleasure at the request, but replied that she desired to maintain a complete incognito, and would not see even Lord Lyons. The Queen travelled from Paris, via Strasburg, to Baden-Baden. Her Majesty is sojourning at the Villa Cavendish. The Queen will return to England about the 8th proximo. The Marquis of Hartington is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

On Monday, according to ancient custom, her Majesty's bounty was distributed at the Lord High Almoner's office, Middle-yard, Whitehall, to the blind and aged. The recipients varied in ages from sixty to eighty years, and received from 5s. to 10s. each. On Thursday the Maundy money and clothing were distributed in the Royal Chapel of Whitehall.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Duke of Edinburgh will hold a Levée, on behalf of the Queen, on April 12.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom, on April 23, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty will also hold a Drawing-room in the beginning of May.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on June 1.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Genoa yesterday (Friday) week, via Florence, for Rome, arriving on the following day. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the railway terminus by the King of Denmark and family, Sir A. Paget and the members of the British Legation, by many English residents, and the Prefect and Syndicate of Rome. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the English church. Canon Burgess officiated. Later in the day their Royal Highnesses drove on the Promenade des Anglais. The Prince has exchanged visits with the King and Prince Humbert. The residence of Mr. Cuddon, on the South Beach at Great Yarmouth, is being fitted up for the reception of the Prince in June next. His Royal Highness will review the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which regiment he is Colonel, on June 6. The day will be observed as a general holiday in the town and neighbourhood.

Princess Louise, on Thursday week, presided over a committee of ladies invited by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to form a collection of ancient jewellery, to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, concurrently with the exhibition of modern jewellery at the International Exhibition.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on Monday, presided at a general meeting of the Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall. In the evening his Royal Highness went to the Gaiety Theatre. On Tuesday the Duke presided over a meeting of the general purposes committee at the Royal Albert Hall for the carrying out of annual international exhibitions. His Royal Highness has become a member and vice-patron of the Civil Service Musical Society. The Duke has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, to be held on Wednesday, April 17, at Willis's Rooms.

Prince Arthur was present at the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles and Cinque Ports Volunteer ball, recently held in the Townhall, Dover. His Royal Highness has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, to be held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, April 23. The Prince has also promised to preside at the next anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, providing that his military duties will permit.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a large party at dinner, on Saturday last, at Gloucester House.

Prince and Princess Teck and family are expected to arrive at Kensington Palace, in the third week of the ensuing month, from Germany.

His Excellency Musurus Pacha is progressing satisfactorily. His Excellency Count Beust entertained a select party at dinner, on Saturday last, at the Austrian Embassy.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Churchill left their residence in St. James's-square, on Saturday last, for Blenheim Palace, Oxon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir W. Armstrong and Sir J. Brown were, yesterday week, admitted members of the Livery of the Company of Turners.

The treasurer of the "Homes of Hope" acknowledges, with grateful thanks, the receipt of £1000 from "E. D. M."

At an extraordinary meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London, on Monday, George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., was elected president for the ensuing year.

At a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday week, a report was adopted, with a draught of a petition to Parliament against the Epping Forest Bill.

Messrs. Barrett and Co., of Dacre-street, Westminster, and their agents visited the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, last Saturday, and gave 200 guineas.

The Earl of Clarendon has consented to preside at the biennial festival, to be held at Willis's Rooms on May 22 next, in aid of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square.

Mr. H. A. Isaacs's motion to expedite the leasing of the vacant lands in the City which belong to the Corporation was discussed, on Thursday week, in the Common Council, and carried by a large majority.

The Court of Aldermen have passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Colonel Fraser, the Commissioner of the City police, for the admirable arrangements made by him on the occasion of the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's.

An accident with a paraffin lamp has taken place at Bermondsey. Mrs. Tyler left three of her young children in her kitchen while she went up stairs. In their play they overturned a large paraffin lamp, which set fire to one of them, a boy about nine years of age. He was so much burnt that he died on Sunday night.

The annual meeting of the Newport Market Refuge was held on Thursday week, when a report was read giving a detailed account of the operations of the past year. It was mentioned as a subject of congratulation that there had been much less distress in London in the past winter than during its immediate predecessor.

Colonel Gourley, M.P., took the chair, on Thursday week, at a meeting to consider the measures best calculated to improve the dwellings of artisans. Among the resolutions passed was one advocating the enforcement of the "Artisans and Sanitary Acts," which up to the present time had been almost entirely neglected.

A conference of the Charity Organisation Society was held, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Earl Nelson. Papers were read bearing upon the subject of co-operation between charity and the Poor Law by General Kavanagh and Colonel Sackville West; and amongst those who took part in the discussion were the Earl of Lichfield, Sir C. Trevelyan, Dr. Stallard, and Mr. Alsager Hill.

A testimonial, consisting of a piece of plate, has been presented by the members of the 1st Surrey Rifles to their commanding officer, Colonel Macdonald. The testimonial is in the form of a centre ornament for the table. Its value is estimated at £170. Mrs. Macdonald has also been presented with brooch and earrings, composed of diamonds and carbuncles set in gold, with gold pendants.

An official communication has been received by the Lord Mayor to the effect that the French authorities will no longer accept the document known as a "laisser-passer," which since July last had, in lieu of passport, been taken for the convenience of British subjects intending to land in France for a few hours only. In future every visitor, for however short a time, must have a regular passport.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., gave evidence, on Monday, before the Committee on the Patent Laws. The hon. gentleman was in favour of granting patents, and expressed his conviction that if these were abolished inventors, who were a very small class, would take their patents to those countries where there was a protective law. He thought every patentee ought to be compelled to work his patent within a certain time or forfeit it.

A special meeting of the London Society of Composers was held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, at which it was reported that the memorial of the men, both in respect of the fifty-four hours weekly and the increased scale of remuneration, had been agreed to by 120 firms, but that twenty-four houses still objected to the advance in wages. It was resolved to increase the rate of subscription, in order to "fight the question successfully."

The members of the choir of St. Lawrence Jewry and others have subscribed to present a handsome Easter offering to St. Paul's Cathedral. For some little time the custom of cleansing the chalice has been observed at St. Paul's, but only a common water-bottle has been provided. Two cruets for the wine and water, of handsome design, and executed in crystal and silver gilt, are now ready, and will be used for the first time on Easter Day. They stand 9½ in. high, the bowls being of pure crystal and the mounts richly-gilt silver. The cruets have been designed and executed by Messrs. Lias and Son.

Lord Strathnairn presided, on Thursday week, at the anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London, at the Freemasons' Hall. The noble chairman proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts. General Sir George Lawrence responded for "The Army," Sir J. H. Maxwell for "The Navy," Colonel Mackenzie Fraser for "The Militia," and Mr. Bernard Smith for "The Volunteers." Lord Abinger spoke on behalf of "The House of Lords." The Hon. Mr. Hood, M.P., replied for "The House of Commons." Among the remaining toasts were "The Duke of Richmond, president of the society," "The President of the day," "The Visitors," and "The Pious Memory of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the other heroes who fell at the Battle of Alexandria on March 21, 1801." The Greek Minister, Sir John Bennett, and Mr. Reed responded for "The Visitors."

Under the appropriate heading of "Human Folly," the *Times* gives an account of a collection of postage-stamps, comprising a fine selection from the collection of Mr. J. W. Scott, recently disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. The following were the rarest specimens:—Lot 17. A 20-cents St. Louis stamp, unique—£6 (Watson). 18. Another variety of the same, only one other in existence—£8 12s. (ditto). 49. A Jefferson Market Post Office stamp, pink, unique—£5 (Pemberton). 109. Boyd's City Express Post, large oval, unique; this is struck over a Pomeroy stamp—£7 15s. (Watson). 159. A 13-cents Sandwich Isles stamp, figure in fancy border; a very fine specimen of this rare stamp—£6 10s. (Fairless). 220. A 5-cents Confederate States Nashville stamp, slate, unused, very scarce—£5 (Pemberton). 226. A 3-cents Marion stamp, black, written figure, unused; believed to be unique—5 gs. (Philbrick). 228. A 10-cents ditto, extremely rare, unused—6 gs. (Pemberton). 229. A 2-cents Memphis stamp, light blue, unused—£5 (ditto). The whole, consisting of 275 specimens, produced £252 17s. 6d.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects was held, at the close of last week, at the Society of Arts, Adelphi. Papers were read on the principles of naval construction, on practical shipbuilding and marine engineering, on steam navigation, and on the equipment and management of ships for merchandise and for war.

A public meeting was held at the Mansion House, on Monday, the Lord Mayor presiding, to promote a City of London Industrial School in connection with the national refuges for homeless and destitute children. Resolutions in favour of the project were moved by the chairman, Sir John Bennett, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and Sir T. Chambers, M.P.

In London 2103 births and 1463 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 274 and the deaths 224 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1463 deaths included 48 from smallpox, 66 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 102 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever (of which 7 were certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever), and 15 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 287 deaths were referred, against 285 and 260 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of whooping-cough showed a decline of but 9 upon the high number returned in each of the two preceding weeks, while those of measles had considerably increased. The deaths from smallpox, which in the four previous weeks had slowly but steadily declined from 53 to 42, rose again to 48 last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 500 and 507, were 501 last week. The proportion of deaths of elderly persons showed a slight increase last week; ten of the deaths registered were of persons aged ninety years and upwards, including that of a chairmaker in Peckham, whose age was returned as 103 years.

Mr. John Kelly, a retired shoemaker, who for many years carried on business in Douglas, Isle of Man, and who died a few days ago, has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, said to be about £10,000, to the charities of the town, and has left only about £140 to his relatives and friends.

Archdeacon Denison, in a letter, blankly refuses to admit a Government inspector within his school. He will be happy, he says, to provide him luncheon and allow him to inspect the schools from outside; but he neither has, nor will have, a "conscience clause." He has nothing to do with the Elementary School Act except to denounce it as irreligious. If called upon to pay a school rate he says he will refuse, and the amount will have to be levied on his property under a distress warrant.

The Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1872, issued by Messrs. Bailiff and Co., of Ottawa, has just reached us. It is an annual statistical abstract for the Dominion, and a register of legislation and of public men in British North America. Great care is taken in its compilation, and it contains much information which, as its preface states, is "not only desirable, but necessary, that all parts of the Dominion should have of each other, for the proper working of the Union."

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has given judgment in the suit brought by M. Smitti, for merly agent-de-change at Naples, against the Duke d'Aumale, personally, and as guardian of the Duke de Guise, his son, a minor, to recover 2,085,625f. The defendant pleaded the incompetency of the tribunal, and that view was taken by the Court, on the ground that, as the Dukes d'Aumale and de Guise were sued as the heirs of the late Prince of Salerno, the question was one between foreigners, beyond French jurisdiction. M. Smitti was, in consequence, ordered to pay the costs.

A large number of firms, representing most of the important branches of the industry of this country, will take part in the Moscow Exhibition. A special official catalogue of the British exhibits will be published in French and English by Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons; and, an extension of time having been conceded by the Russian Imperial Commission, further exhibits from this country, if dispatched early next month, will still be in time for the opening. Intending exhibitors should immediately communicate with the secretaries of the London Committee, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.

The sixteenth report, with appendices, of her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners has been issued. In their report the Commissioners say:—"Two examinations for appointments in the military service have been held since the date of our last report—viz., one for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the other for the Household Brigade. At the former of these examinations 177 candidates competed for forty appointments; at the latter, thirty-seven candidates competed for sixteen appointments. The open competition for the civil service of India was attended by 229 candidates, the number of appointments being thirty-five. The final examination of the candidated selected in 1869 was held in May last, when forty-seven candidates were passed by us as qualified for immediate service in India. Two examinations have been held by us for appointments in the forest service of India. In one of these, held in November, 1870, thirty-two candidates were examined and six selected for training in Germany. In the other, which was held in March, 1871, twenty-four candidates were examined, and three were selected for training in France. An open competition for entrance into the Indian Civil Engineering College was conducted under our directions in June last. At this examination 220 candidates presented themselves, of whom fifty were selected."

The French Government has granted the following rewards for services to French merchant-vessels and their crews:—A gold medal of the first class and a diploma to Captain Thomas Braund, of the ship Isabella Margaret, of Bideford, for having rescued the crew of the French brig L'Hélène, of Marseilles, in March, 1867; a silver medal of the first class and a diploma to Captain John Brown, of the ship Jenny Lind, for his services to the Récompense, of St. Pierre Miquelon, in December, 1868; a silver medal of the first class and a diploma to Captain James Noble, of the steamer Marion, of London, for having rescued the only survivor from the wreck of the steamship La Geneviève, of Dieppe, lost at sea on Dec. 2, 1869; a gold medal of the first class and a diploma to Captain John Kiddie, of the steam-ship Dudley, of Newcastle, for having rescued the crew of the brig Veritas, of Nantes, lost at sea on March 9, 1870, and for having refused to accept payment for subsistence; a silver medal of the first class and a diploma to Captain Edward Clements, of the smack Release, for services rendered to the French ship L'Amitié, of Bordeaux, which was lost at sea in December, 1870; a gold medal of the second class and a diploma to Mr. Isaac Meak, second mate on board the Summa, for having saved, on Jan. 1, 1869, at the peril of his life, one of the immigrants (on board the vessel) from Pondicherry to Guadalupe.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

It may not be altogether convenient or pleasant to sundry gentlemen and ladies to recollect with exactitude at what date the former first murmured, and the latter first listened to, certain modern Greek words, the burden of a beautiful little love poem by Lord Byron, who therein stated, in the year 1810, that he was about to "fly to Istanbul." For some twenty years after that time the "Maid of Athens" was in great demand by young men who were what the American writer calls "seized with a singular desire to maintain other peoples' daughters." *Zoe mou, sas agapo!* may yet be found inscribed, in now faded ink, in many a poor old album of a wizened appearance. To memories, however, which need not be proclaimed aloud, let us appeal in behalf of the lady whose youthful beauty inspired her English admirer. She became the wife of another Englishman, Mr. Black, our Vice-Consul at Missolonghi, and is now his widow, and without any pension or resources. If every gentleman who has in his time said *Zoe mou*, and has been happy in the golden fetters which were the result, will send to Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street, a piece of gold for Teresa, once the Maid of Athens, she will be placed in comfort; and if every other gentleman who has used the words, and who is the better able to contribute, by reason of his Greek fire not having kindled the torch of Hymen, will do the same, she will be placed in comparative affluence. I think that is all that need be said to the chivalrous.

A friend of virtue and of myself has recently lent me a little book (now exceedingly scarce) which contains some matter interesting to people who write "in the papers." I introduce it by noting, as I have done on some former occasion, that there is an increasing tendency on the part of persons who love to puff themselves and their wares to grow savage when their puffing is derided. They are fond of appealing to law, and I am sorry to see in certain legal functionaries a disposition to favour this resentment. Now, it is manifest that it is for the interest of the public, especially in an age when blatant self-assertion is more offensive than ever, that humbugs should be laughed at. The Judges ought to encourage the wholesome process by which the public is saved a good deal of delusion. A barefaced lie steadily repeated in print for a year will have heaps of believers long before the year is out. Therefore let satire scrunch it out without hindrance from law. In the early part of this century there was a knight called Sir John Carr. He wrote foolish books of travels. They were sumptuously got up, and by dint of puffing became valuable property to the sellers. One day it occurred to a learned and sharp-penned wit of the time to take one of Carr's books (an Irish tour) in hand, and the result was a most diverting little volume, now before me (third edition, 1808), called "My Pocket-Book." It purported to be notes made by Carr before composing his volume, and, of course, scores of his blunders, puerilities, coxcomberies, and platitudes were thus set down as "hints" for his work. Besides being a clever satire, the book is full of classical and other wit; and not only was it a great success, but, as was sworn in the trial I am going to speak of, it prevented the booksellers from employing Carr. So the Knight brought an action for libel against the publishers of the "Pocket-Book," and the trial took place in July, 1808, before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury. There was much fun in the case, and one witness, the notorious Sir Richard Phillips, was described by the Attorney-General, Garrow, as either not to be believed on his oath, or as the greatest fool that ever walked on the face of the earth. "Weakest," was Lord Ellenborough's not very softening amendment. But I wish to call attention to his Lordship's language in summing up, and readers who are not lawyers should be told that he was a great Judge:—"Every person who writes any book and publishes it, of whatever description, commits it to the public. Any person may comment upon it, may answer and expose to ridicule its character, if it be ridiculous, and may do the same thing with the author, as far as he is embodied in the work. Why, gentlemen, if the thing be ridiculous, if the principle be bad, or, though the principle is unobjectionable, the work be ill-digested, bad composition, written with bad taste, or otherwise defective, it is doing great service to the public to write it down. Such works cannot be too soon exposed." Later he says, "Criticism prevents the dissemination of bad taste by the perusal of trash." He also makes this rule applicable to criticism of pictures. He says that if the plaintiff has been injured peculiarly by the satire he must abide by any loss caused by fair criticism. "If it were otherwise, I do not know where we are to stop. No man would be at liberty to expose the works of another, however ridiculous." I have mentioned this at some length because the subject has of late acquired importance, and it is to be wished that Lord Ellenborough's words should be well considered. The jury, without a minute's consultation, returned a verdict for the defendants. "So perish all Queen Satire's enemies!"

Stormy times are coming. If the Parks Bill passes, Mr. Odger says that the railings will fall again; and Mr. Bradlaugh, who thinks himself, I suppose, even more invulnerable than Achilles, and who, like Ajax, has defied the lightning, will resist the Act. It remains to be seen whether, in the face of these awful menaces, and with the recollection of the bill blazing like cobbler's wax on the end of the Odgerian walking-stick, the Premier of England will dare to go on with the measure. It is true that if he do not there is an end of all legislation in this country, but what is that compared to the incensing our flesh and blood? It is declared that Parliament and representation notwithstanding, the question whether a law shall or shall not be passed is to be settled by a Sabbath-breaking rabble bawling round a tree. Very Saxon, no doubt, but not very convenient to other people than the mob.

France declares her drama to be Europe's glory and lesson, and votes the subsidy to the Parisian theatres. I am glad that the subsidy is voted, but we may be allowed a word on the premiss. The French drama of the present day, so far from being a glory, is a shame, and is a lesson only in the sense of a warning. This, however, applies to the moral side of the question. In other respects the admirable art of the French dramatist is to be commended without hesitation; and if our coarse audiences cannot endure the elaboration with which he sets out his ideas, that is no fault of his. Of the French school of acting we, who have no school at all, ought to speak with exceeding respect; and we could only wish that true art and conscientious attention to detail of every kind were bestowed upon worthier material. The merits of our drama are that the crimes it presents sensational are not likely to be imitated by any of the spectators, and that the general tone is in a right direction. Our stage "exhibitions" are just as objectionable as those of the French; and in all other theatrical respects we are so far below them that a comparison would be ludicrous. Though mercantile arrangements are no longer to be free between us, could we not have a little free trade in stage matters? Let us supply the French with some morality, and receive from them some art.



A SCENE IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

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SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in London has naturally attracted public attention to this branch of industry. The most prominent topic brought before the meeting was the successful performance of Danks's puddling furnace, which we have described in former articles, and which is substantially an iron barrel lined with fire-brick rotating horizontally, with the flame of a furnace passing in at one end from the grate and out at the other end to the chimney. Within this barrel the iron to be puddled is placed, and, as it slowly revolves, the iron keeps rolling over and over to the bottom, and so presents constantly a new surface to the flame. This continual turning over supersedes the necessity of stirring

by the puddler, and labour is thus saved, and larger charges can be worked than when the stirring has to be effected by manual labour. Certainly, the introduction of this furnace is an improvement. But we cannot suppose that even with this step gained the puddling process is in its ultimate form, or that further improvements will not be speedily introduced, by which the apparatus now proposed will be modified or superseded. The benefit of Danks's apparatus is at present in some danger of being overrated, and we attach more importance to an improvement recommended by Mr. E. Hutchinson, in a paper lately read before the Cleveland Institution of Engineers, which consists in the use of machinery in ironworks which will less frequently break down. Mr. Hutchinson says:—“Owing partly to faulty engineering and partly to its being

placed in the hands of men who are uneducated in its use, the cost of repairing machinery, as well as the time lost in consequence of breakdowns, in most ironworks is enormous, and such as would not be tolerated in any other department of manufacturing trade. As the cost of these accidental stoppages affects, directly or indirectly, the cost of manufacture, probably, to a more serious extent than the most extreme fluctuation in the price of labour, it is of the first importance that simplicity and fewness of parts should be aimed at throughout, and engines and tools of every kind should be, as far as practicable, duplicates of each other. This certainly is the first indication to be fulfilled, and until it has been reached other refinements are futile and out of place.

A paper on the Kind-Chaudron system of sinking shafts for



SKETCHES AT THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

mines was lately read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, in which it was pointed out that, inasmuch as the whole un-worked coal of our coal measures amounts to ninety thousand millions of tons, while the coal underlying the Permian strata, it is reckoned, amounts to one hundred and four thousand millions of tons which can only be reached by deep sinkings, the importance of contriving means of effecting such deep sinkings at moderate cost has now become very great, the coal of the coal measures having been already worked out in many localities.

By a paper which has been communicated by Herr Kerner to *Pflugers Archiv* it appears that quinine has a specific action on the white corpuscles of the blood. When a solution of quinine was applied to a film of blood maintained at its normal temperature it was found that the white corpuscles became round and darkly granular, and the movements were speedily arrested. Salicin, caffeine, atropine, and various other salts, when similarly applied, produced no effect. Besides its anti-

septic qualities, therefore, quinine appears to exert a special force on the white corpuscles of the blood.

In the preparation of sugar from beetroot the extraction of the juice from the rasped pulp is one of the most troublesome of the operations. In many cases this extraction is effected by hydraulic pressure. But in a late number of the *Sucrerie Indigène* a report appears from a commission appointed by the Industrial Society of Saint Quentin, describing the results obtained by a new continuous press, invented by M. Lebée, which promises to yield important benefits to this branch of industry. This press consists substantially of two perforated horizontal rollers rotating slowly in a box into which the pulp is forced by a pump. The level of the pulp is maintained at about the centre of the rollers, and the rollers in their rotation compress the pulp, and the juice, entering the interior of them through the minute perforations, is conducted away through the axes. Such a press dispenses with the necessity of press-bags, such as are needed when a

hydraulic press is used; and its action, in fact, resembles that of the ordinary sugar-mill, except that the juice escapes by perforations into the interior of the rollers instead of flowing away outside.

In a new species of artificial stone compounded by M. Sorel, and manufactured by the Union Stone Company of Boston, in the United States, the cementing material is oxychloride of magnesium. The mineral material of which the stone is to be made is first mixed with oxide of magnesium or calcined magnesia, and the mixture is then saturated with chloride of magnesium or the ordinary refuse of salt-works. The sand, gravel, or other substance of which the stone is made is then passed through a pug-mill, by which each particle becomes covered with a coat of cement, and it is then transferred to moulds, where it hardens into a very strong species of stone. The crushing strength of this artificial stone is said to be four times greater than that of hard brick or freestone, and three times greater than that of Ransome's stone or Coignet's beton.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The scene of disorder in the French National Assembly at Versailles, on the 12th inst., has been noticed. It arose from discussing the report of a Parliamentary Commission appointed to decide what course should be taken in regard to two deputies, Pierre Lefranc and Rouvier, who had written articles injuriously reflecting on the Chamber and the "Commission of Pardons." The report of the Commission, which contained a majority of the Right, was in favour of a censure on the delinquent deputies, whose cause was espoused by the whole of the Left. It was a case in which the two sides of the Chamber were fairly at issue; and when MM. Lefranc and Rouvier attempted to speak for themselves the Right, or Conservative party, refused to hear them. A storm of clamour, which the President, M. Vitet, was unable to put down, continued more than an hour, while one speaker after another mounted the tribune only to hold it for a moment, shout violently and incoherently, and then yield the post to a new assailant. The President's voice failed to make itself heard, and he rang his bell in vain. Yells of "La Clôture!" drowned the voices of individual members holding forth to other individual members and of the Right collectively roaring at the Left. The accused members claimed to be prosecuted and tried by the regular tribunals, while the Conservative majority resolved to grant them the "amnesty of contempt." This the Left declined. However much the majority might carry it, they shouted that they refused to be bound by any such vote or to receive any such amnesty, and, finally, they rose to leave the Chamber en masse. Then the Right shouted jeeringly, "Bon voyage!" "Allez vous en!" and flung taunts with much zest to the minority, who were much divided among themselves as to the best course to pursue. The tumult was suddenly stopped by the entrance of a foreign spectator, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. "It seemed," remarks an English correspondent, "as if some sudden and unexpected influence had made itself felt, and as if curiosity or some other sentiment, possibly respect, possibly shame, probably a mixture of all three, was dominating that angry mass. After a few minutes of violent hushing there was a calm. Members who had gratified their curiosity began to leave the Chamber; the Left ceased protesting against the order which had been carried against them; the Right ceased triumphing, the incident was considered closed, and to us spectators it seemed very much as if the Prince had closed it. I heard the remark afterwards from many deputies that they were afraid of his being present and witnessing a scene which they felt was so discreditable, and that its speedy termination was due to his arrival. The Republicans may point the moral to their own fancy, but I thought that the Englishmen present were inclined to take off their hats lower than they ever did before, in the presence of their own Royalty and the principle he represents."

THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE.

In spite of the wintry weather last Saturday, which alternated between a heavy snowstorm and a drizzle of sleet, with a cold north-east wind blowing up the river, the banks of the Thames, the bridges, and the boats allowed to lie in convenient bends of the shore, were densely crowded with spectators along the latter part of the course, towards Mortlake. It was not so at Putney and Fulham, near the starting-point. From the Aqueduct to the Boat-houses and from the Boat-houses to the Soap-works, the towing-path was but scantily occupied. The start was witnessed, however, by the parties on board the four privileged steam-boats just above the Aqueduct—those of the Umpire, the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, and the Press. The London Club Boat-house also gave shelter to a large company of members and friends. We give an illustration of the start. On Hammersmith Bridge, at Chiswick, Barnes, and Mortlake, thousands of sightseers had collected, the majority being, of course, on the Surrey side of the river. Barnes Bridge was thickly tenanted by a well-dressed crowd, who could afford to pay the London and South-Western Railway 15s. each for their places; but the greatest masses of people were collected at the Ship at Mortlake and in the neighbourhood of the winning-flag. Tiers of barges, steam-vessels, and row-boats were moored to the Middlesex side of the river between Hammersmith and a point about 200 yards above Chiswick Church, and on the Surrey side, between the western extremity of the reservoirs of the West Middlesex Waterworks, below Barnes, and the point at which the race finished at Mortlake. The different places shown in our Artist's Sketches, from which the small Engravings that fill two pages of this Number have been drawn, are pretty familiar to most readers; and so are the characteristic scenes and incidents that meet the observing eye in such a motley crowd of people assembled upon this occasion. The state of the weather, indeed, on Saturday last, gave more than usual significance to particular features of the gathering, whether to be regarded as in a pitiable or in a laughable condition. The itinerant vendor of umbrellas may have found cause to congratulate himself on having brought his ware to a good market at a profitable season. But more effectual than the purchase of a cotton umbrella was the self-protection of him who had wisely donned a thick overcoat of Ulster frieze. For the restoration of inward warmth, in like manner, it was doubtless far better to have got something in the pocket sandwich-case and the pocket flask than to seek relief at the portable kitchen of the hot-potato man or the seller of roasted chestnuts. Those who were seated at ease in their carriages might regale themselves with a substantial luncheon from the well-packed hamper; and their digestions would suffer less from the inclement atmosphere, as they were snugly wrapped in many folds of plaid, or rug, or bearskin. The experiences of the day were not alike to all; it is well that some folk are harder than others, for they must endure or risk a serious amount of discomfort for want of the aids and reliefs to be bought for money.

The Exeter School Board, on Thursday week, resolved to apply to the Education Department to recommend the borrowing of £10,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners to supply the educational deficiencies of the city.

The War Office has issued details of the railway arrangements of volunteer corps attending the Brighton review on Easter Monday. The number to proceed from London Bridge to Brighton is 5324; from the same station to Lewes, 5848; from Victoria to Brighton, 2343; from the same station to Lewes, 3089; and from Kensington to Brighton, 530; corps making their own arrangements will be 6354. The total force conveyed by rail will be 23,488.

Mr. Alfred Seymour, M.P., protests, and justly so, against reporters interviewing "the Claimant" and publishing their conversations. He says:—"Assertions are deliberately made by him and published which are, to speak mildly, the grossest inventions, and have already been disproved in the witness-box, and will be again." The repetition of these erroneous statements, he adds, by correspondents is giving them considerable weight and importance.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addenbroth, E., to be Surrogate for the Diocese of Lichfield.
Alford, Charles Richard: Curate of Bowdon, Cheshire.
Arliss, James: Curate of Sparkford.
Armytage, North Green: Curate of Frome Selwood.
Atkinson, Francis Home: Vicar of Frocester, Gloucestershire.
Barclay, W., to be Curate of Kington, Hereford.
Barrett-Lennard, J.: Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Salop-in-Lichfield.
Blackburne, Foster Grey: Rector of Nantwich, Cheshire.
Blogg, Henry H.: Curate of Stratford-on-Avon.
Bridges, W.: Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Holme Culham, Cumberland.
Bruce, William Conybeare: Rector of St. Nicolas, Cardiff.
Callis, W.: Vicar of South Hylton, near Sunderland.
Carson, James: Curate of Ironbridge, Salop.
Clinton, Henry Fennies: Rector of Cromwell, Notts.
Cook, Flavel Smith: Vicar of Christ Church, Clifton, Bristol.
Cooper, Henry Law: Vicar of Westham, Eastbourne.
Douglas, J. J.: Prebendary of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth.
Emery, J.: Rector of West Kington.
Evans, W. H.: Vicar of Oswestry, Salop.
Francis, William Israel: Perpetual Curate of Llanguaen, Cardiganshire.
Finden, George Sketchley: Chaplain to Lord Carington.
Girdlestone, Edward: Vicar of Olvestone, near Bristol.
Harkness, James Clarke: Rector of West Clandon, Surrey.
Hasell, G. E.: Rector of Aikton, Cumberland.
Henderson, Samuel Roden: Curate of Marston Bigott.
Herbert, Edward Otway: Vicar of St. John's, Crowborough.
Holland, F.: Vicar of Evesham, Worcestershire.
Horwood, Thomas George: Rector of Crocombe.
How, Augustus G.: Rector of Doynton, Bath.
How, George A. M.: Vicar of Bromley, Middlesex.
Hunt, H. W.: Rector of Shermanbury, Sussex.
Ilderton, Thomas: Rector of Ilderton, Northumberland.
Ingle, Samuel: Curate of Egham, Surrey.
Jones, Cecil: Curate of Stratford-on-Avon.
Jones, Edward: Rector of Manafon, Montgomeryshire.
Jones, Griffith Arthur: Vicar of St. Mary's, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
Knight, J. G. B.: Curate of Danebury.
Lindsay, William J. C.: Rector of Llanfair Kilgeddin, near Abergavenny.
Merry, S. W.: Vicar of Isleham, near Soham.
Mills, W. W.: Rector of Aylerton with Runton annexed, Norfolk.
Nicholson, Horatio Langrishe: Surrogate for Winchester.
Nunn, H. D. Cust: Minor Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Palmer, C. E.: Vicar of West Hartlepool, Durham.
Percival, James Stanley: Vicar of St. Mark's, Peterborough.
Protheroe, Edward Marsh: Perpetual Curate of Llanvihangel Llantarnam.
Redhead, Theodore J.: Vicar of Thurnby-cum-Stoughton, Leicestershire.
Reece, Abraham: Curate of Donyatt.
Rodwell, William Medowes: Curate of Frome Selwood.
Sanday, William: Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex.
Sillifant, C. W.: Rural Dean of the Deanery of Hartland.
Slack, H. A.: Rector of Woolsey, near Crediton.
Sladen, E.: Vicar of All Saints', Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire.
Sladen, Edward: Vicar of Theddlethorpe All Saints, Lincolnshire.
Stanhope, W. P.: Vicar of Holm Lacy, Hereford.
Stanton, W. D.: Vicar of Diddbrook and Rector of Dinnock and Hailes Chapel.
Summers, W.: to the Chapel of Danehill, Uckfield.
Sykes, W.: Rector of Great with Little Thornham, Suffolk.
Thorpe, Edward Smyth: Vicar of Goring.
Tomlinson, John: Vicar of Great Haywood, Staffordshire.
Vincent, Frederick A.: Rector of Elsted and Rector of Trafalgar-cum-Didling.
Webb, C.: Vicar of East Stoke, Nottinghamshire.
Williams, Basil: Perpetual Curate of Henllis, Monmouthshire.
Williams, David: Rector of Castle Caeremon, Montgomeryshire.
Williams, Watkin: Rector of Nannerch, Flintshire.
Wilsbore, E. C.: Vicar of Willoughton, Lincolnshire.
Wilson, John: Curate of Mells.
Wood, J. C.: Vicar of Grinshill, Salop.
Wood, Thomas: Rector of Grimoldby, Lincolnshire.

The Bishop of St. David's has appointed Mr. Archibald John Stephens, Q.C., LL.D., Chancellor of the diocese.

Mr. A. G. Legard, of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. A. H. Pickard as Inspector of Schools in the Leeds district. Mr. Legard has been hitherto Second Inspector in the Sheffield district.

The Emperor of Germany has sent to the Superior and Sisters of All Saints', Margaret-street, the Iron Cross of Merit, in consideration of their services to the sick and wounded in the German army during the late war.

The New Testament Company of Revisers concluded yesterday week, their eighteenth session. The revision of the third Gospel has now been carried as far as the close of the fourteenth chapter.

The Duke of Devonshire, yesterday week, laid the memorial-stone of a new church at Chiswick, which is approaching completion. The contract price for the building is £4000 of which the Duke of Devonshire has given £2500, besides his free gift of the ground on which the church stands. The Incumbent-designate is the Rev. Nevison Loraine.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.

Some of the parishioners and members of the congregation of Holy Trinity, Kilburn, presented, last week, to the Rev. William Branston, M.A., on leaving the Curacy, as a small token of their affection and esteem, a purse containing fifty-seven sovereigns. In the same week he received from the teachers and children of Holy Trinity Schools, and friends, a handsome drawing-room clock.

A meeting was recently held in the school-room of St. John the Baptist, Gloucester, when an elegant timepiece and an illuminated address were presented to the Rev. J. B. Morgan for his efforts to promote the well-being of the parishioners during the two years that he has been Curate-in-Charge.

The parishioners of St. Nicholas, Cardiff, have presented the Rev. W. Bruce with a silver inkstand and a gold pencil-case, in affectionate remembrance of his well-tried friendship during a ministry of thirty years.

The congregation of St. James's Church, Guernsey, have presented their pastor, the Rev. J. Lakes (recently appointed Vicar of Liskeard), on leaving, after an incumbency of twenty-three years, with an elegant timepiece and candelabra, a walnut davenport, a gold hunting-watch, with a suitable inscription, and a purse of one hundred sovereigns. Mr. Lake's Sunday scholars also presented him with a handsome photographic album. Afterwards, Mr. Armstrong, the clerk, had a gold watch and chain, value £25, given him, in recognition of his faithful services in the church for half a century.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Ireland Scholarship has been gained by A. Goodwin, Scholar of Balliol. He is a son of Mr. Goodwin, of Queen's-crescent, Haverstock-hill. Proximate Accesserent—M. H. Green, Scholar of Corpus; A. J. Butler, Scholar of Trinity; H. Broadbent, Scholar of Exeter; and T. C. Snow, Scholar of Corpus. There were fifteen candidates.

The following have been elected Fellows of Jesus:—To an open scholarship, Mr. John Richardson Illingworth, B.A., Scholar of Corpus; to the Welsh Fellowship, Mr. Thomas Llewellyn Thomas, M.A., late Scholar of Jesus.

The following elections have taken place at New: Scholarship—A. C. Champney, from Marlborough. Senior Exhibition—R. Fanshawe, from Repton. Prox. Accessit.—E. H. C. Smith, from Wellington. Junior Exhibition—R. Clark, from Edinburgh. Prox. Accessit.—W. J. P. Wood, from Clifton, in Natural Science; T. H. Stevens, Commoner, of New, in Mathematics.

The Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship has been conferred on Mr. Francis Henry Champneys, M.A., of Brasenose College.

The examiners for the Vinerian Law Scholarship have reported that in their opinion Mr. R. L. Kenyon, B.A., of

Christ Church, stands first in the examination. Proxim Accessit: Mr. W. E. Grigsby, of Balliol College.

The examiners for the Hall and Houghton prizes have made the following report:—The Senior Septuagint prize was not awarded. The Junior Septuagint prize was awarded to J. E. Walker, Corpus Christi College; the Senior Greek Testament prize to R. D. H. Gray, B.A., of Brasenose College; the Junior Greek Testament prize to E. W. B. Nicholson, B.A., scholar of Trinity College; the Syriac prize to S. R. Driver, B.A., Fellow of New College. The examiners also recommended G. H. Gwilliam, B.A., Jesus, and G. H. Scholefield, Lincoln, and A. S. Walpole, scholar of Worcester, for the additional present of money or book.

The following have been elected to open scholarships at Corpus:—Cameron, from Uppingham School; Harkness, from Denbigh School; Mee, from Westminster; and Nesbitt (Mathematical), from Bruce Castle School. The fourth classical scholarship has not been filled up, as the following have been bracketed as equal, and exhibitions of £50 per annum for four years are offered to them:—Brabant, from Tiverton; S. Escott, Somersetshire College, Bath; and Pollard, from St. Peter's School, York. An exhibition of the same value is offered to Williams, commoner, of Magdalen, who distinguished himself in the Mathematical Examination.

The Examiners for the Arnold Historical Prize have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that in the present year no essay has been sent in which appears to them worthy of the prize. The subject for the essay in 1873 is "The Normans in Italy and Sicily, A.D. 1070-1270."

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships at Magdalen Hall: Mr. K. T. Pearson, of Magdalen Hall, to the Lusby Scholarship; and Mr. E. C. Corfe, of St. Edmund Hall, to the Lucy Scholarship.

CAMBRIDGE.

The class-list of the Classical Tripos was published in the Senate House, on Thursday week, as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Pratt, Trinity	Gould, King's
Walker, Christ's	Murray, Trinity
Archer-Hind, Trinity	Purnell, Magdalen
Cowie, John's	Henderson, Pembroke
Thompson, Christ's	Worledge, Jesus
Prothero, King's	Archer, Christ's
Rushbrooke, John	Fowell, John's
Mason, Trinity	Judd, Trinity
Boughey, Trinity	Malden, Trinity Hall
Cherry, Christ's	Peill, Catherine
Foot, John	Hall, Caius
Richardson, J. G., Trin.	Andrews, G., John's
	Giles, Emmanuel
	Parker, Sidney
	Southam, John's
	Allen, T., Trinity
	Bowden, Trinity
	Ingram, Trinity
	Romilly, Hon. A., Trin.
	Chambers, Sidney
	Madge, John's
	Roberts, Jesus
	Macnaghten, King's
	Teasdale, John's
	ÆGROTANT—De Grey, the Hon. J. A., Trinity; Priestland, Corpus; Tarleton, Peter's.

Mr. John Henry Pratt, of Trinity College, the Senior Classic, is Bell's University Scholar, and also Browne's University Scholar. He was awarded, on Tuesday week, the Second Chancellor's Medal for classical learning. Mr. William Willis Walker, of Christ's College, the second Classic, was educated at Rossall School; he obtained an open scholarship in 1868, and subsequently acquitted himself with distinction in the college examinations. At the recent examination for the Chancellor's classical medals he highly distinguished himself. Mr. Richard Dacre Archer-Hind, Scholar of Trinity College, bracketed third Classic, who has changed his name from Hodgson, was educated at Shrewsbury School. He was Sir William Browne's Medallist and Person Prizeman in 1869, and Craven University Scholar in 1871. He also obtained the high position of Senior Chancellor's Classical Medallist. Messrs. Cowie, Thompson, Mason, and Boughey, in the first class, also distinguished themselves in the examination for the Chancellor's Classical Medals.

This is the first year of the new regulations for the Chancellor's Medals, which are now thrown open to the competition of all qualified to be candidates for the Classical Tripos, instead of being restricted, as formerly, to candidates who were Senior Optimes at least in the Mathematical Tripos. The Medallists have been declared to be—1, Mr. Richard Dacre Archer-Hind, Scholar of Trinity; 2, Mr. John Henry Pratt, Scholar of Trinity. The following have highly distinguished themselves in the examination. The names are arranged in alphabetical order:—Boughey, Trinity; Cowie, St. John's; Mason, Trinity; Thompson, Christ's; Walker, Christ's.

The undermentioned University scholarships have been adjudged as follow:—Bell's, to C. W. E. Body, St. John's; J. H. Goodwin, Jesus; G. F. Stevenson, Magdalene (equal). Abbott's to (first year) A. W. South, Jesus; (second year) C. H. Wilson, King's. The examiners expressed an opinion that J. Gibson, of Trinity, acquitted himself in such a manner as to be deserving of special commendation.

The Pitt Scholarship, tenable for seven years, has been adjudged to A. W. Verrall, Scholar of Trinity. The Davies Scholarship, for proficiency in classical learning, tenable for seven years, has been awarded to T. E. Page, Exhibitioner of St. John's. Mr. Page obtained the Person University Scholarship in 1871, and Sir William Browne's medal for a Latin ode in June, 1871.

It has been decided that "Oriental studies shall be placed on a level with the other studies of the University by the institution of two triposes, one for the Semitic languages and the other for the Indian language."

At a meeting of the Senatus of St. Andrew's University, held last week, a letter from Mr. Ruskin resigning all rights to the Rectorship was read. Both candidates having now withdrawn, the University is in a position to proceed to a new election, which is fixed to take place on the 28th inst. Professor Huxley was on Wednesday week put in nomination for the Rectorship. Yesterday week the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Neaves were nominated. The name of Lord Salisbury was withdrawn at a meeting of the students on Monday night, and Dean Stanley and Sir Roundell Palmer were proposed and seconded as candidates for the office. The Rev. Wm. Knight, of Dundee, has been appointed examiner in mental and moral philosophy.

Mr. Disraeli's Rectorial address at Glasgow will be delivered in the beginning of November.

The Rev. G. F. Grundy, M.A., of Brasenose, Oxford, Head Master of Risley, has been appointed Head Master of King Edward VI's School, Lichfield.

The Rev. Dr. Collis, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, in his capacity as Warden, has appointed Mr. Alfred Macpherson, M.A., London (first of his year, 1867, in moral philosophy), as Second Master of the College School, Stratford-on-Avon.

Lord Inchiquin died yesterday week, at Dromoland, in his seventy-first year.

THE BUDGET.

The House of Commons having, on Monday, gone into Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Financial Statement, commencing with an elaborate comparison of the actual expenditure of the year with his estimates in last year's Budget, with the sums sanctioned by the Appropriation Act, and with the sums actually voted, including supplemental estimates. The actual expenditure of the year has been £71,720,000, which is a saving of £1,016,000 on the amount voted, and is £588,000 less than he estimated it at in the Budget of 1871-2. This, he claimed, bore testimony to the vigilance with which the expenditure had been watched, although much of it arose from the necessary looseness with which the estimates were framed, and which could only be remedied by more frequent recourse to supplemental estimates and votes on account. Comparing in like manner the actual with the estimated revenue, Mr. Lowe stated that the revenue had produced £2,220,000 more than was anticipated, showing an actual excess of revenue over expenditure of £2,815,000, of which £1,016,000, is due to economies in expenditure. Mr. Lowe went at some length into the details of the increased revenue, justifying his estimates and dwelling with especial satisfaction on the increase of £1,000,000 in the yield from stamps, notwithstanding the reductions of last year; and on the increased yield of the income tax, which has risen now to £1,660,000 for each penny in the pound. Next he presented to the Committee a comparative review of the Exchequer balances. These, on April 1 next, he calculated would amount to £8,890,000, or about double what they were in 1869; though during the same period we have effected a gross reduction of £12,740,000 of debt, and have had to spend sums out of capital account for such purposes as purchase of telegraphs, fortifications, abolition of purchase, and the war in Europe, amounting in all to nearly £10,000,000. The total amount of the debt is £792,740,000, of which £731,787,000 is funded debt, £55,757,000 in terminable annuities, £5,220,000 unfunded debt. Passing on to the next year's finances, Mr. Lowe dealt first with the expenditure, which he thus estimated:—

Charges for the Debt	...	...	£26,830,000
Consolidated Fund charges	...	...	1,780,000
Army (not including Abolition of Purchase)	...	14,824,000	
Navy	...	9,508,000	
Civil Service	...	10,652,000	
Revenue Departments	...	2,621,000	
Post Office	...	2,610,000	
Telegraphs	...	500,000	
Packet Service	...	1,135,000	
Abolition of Purchase	...	853,000	
			£71,313,000

This is £1,423,000 less than the actual grants of last year, and admitting that the supplemental estimates this year may be £400,000, as they were last year, there will be considerably over a reduction of a million. The revenue for the coming year on the present footing, before any reductions are made, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated as follows:—

Customs	...	...	£20,300,000
Excise	...	...	23,320,000
Stamps	...	...	9,700,000
Taxes	...	...	2,350,000
Income Tax	...	...	9,950,000
Post Office	...	...	4,770,000
Crown Lands	...	...	375,000
Telegraphs	...	...	850,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,300,000
			£74,915,000

This would give a net increase of £380,000 on last year's revenue, and, compared with the estimated expenditure of £71,313,000, leaves a surplus of £3,602,000 in Mr. Lowe's hands for the reduction of taxation. Passing at once to this part of the Budget, he stated, first, that the exemptions under the house tax would be extended so as to include premises occupied as offices; and this would cost the revenue £50,000. Next he proposed to reduce the customs duties on coffee and chicory, and the excise on chicory by one half. Thus the duty on ground and roasted coffee will be reduced from 4d. to 2d. per lb.; on raw coffee, from 28s. to 14s. per cwt.; on chicory, from 26s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. per cwt.; and the excise duty on chicory will be reduced from 24s. 3d. to 12s. 1d. per cwt. The whole cost of this operation will be £230,000. Dealing next with the income tax, he announced that the abatement of £60 now permitted on incomes under £200 will be increased to £80, and will be extended to incomes under £300. At present 273,000 persons claim the abatement; and this number will be increased to 440,000; and the cost will be £310,000. Finally, Mr. Lowe was loudly cheered when he stated that he would undo what he had been obliged to do last year, and would take off the twopence extra imposed last year, at a sacrifice to the revenue of £2,700,000. The total remissions of taxation amount to £3,290,000; the revenue for the year 1872-3 is brought down to £71,625,000; and the estimated surplus is reduced to an actual surplus of £312,000.

The customary desultory conversation followed, in the course of which Mr. White repeated his complaint that Mr. Lowe habitually under-estimated the revenue. Mr. Sclater-Booth dissented from Mr. Lowe's views as to the expediency of supplementary estimates. Mr. Powell and Mr. Greene complained that the brewers' licenses had not been reduced, and Mr. Pease found fault with the continuance of the heavy military expenditure. Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Muntz also complained of the extravagance of the Estimates and the falsification of all the promises of economy; while Mr. Gordon, Mr. A. Kinnaid, and Mr. Read joined in calling for some reduction in the tax on agricultural horses and shepherds' dogs, and Mr. Grieve advocated the claims of the sugar duties to remission. Mr. Crawford expressed a general approval of the Budget, and Mr. Alderman Lawrence repeated his objections to the house tax, which he insisted ought to be abolished. Mr. Ward Hunt criticised Mr. Lowe's arguments on supplementary votes and his statements as to the balances, and reminded him that he had omitted to mention whether he intended to reimpose the tea duties, which expire this year, and also to explain how the three millions and a half for the barracks were to be raised. Colonel Bartlett congratulated Mr. Lowe on having produced a commonplace Budget. Sir T. Sinclair characterised it as a rich man's Budget. Mr. Macfie, Mr. Bowring, Mr. Monk, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Scourfield, Mr. G. Bentinck, and Sir G. Jenkinson also made some observations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having replied, the necessary resolutions for amending the income tax, house tax, and coffee duties, and for continuing the tea duties were agreed to.

The report was fixed for Thursday next.

John Wilson, alias Shaw, died at Tamworth on Thursday week, of hydrophobia produced by a bite received last autumn.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE SODA MANUFACTURE.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., in his concluding lecture on the Alkali Manufacture, given on Thursday week, resumed his experimental illustrations of the chemical processes involved in the production of soda. The crude sulphate of soda, termed salt-cake, resulting from the action of sulphuric acid upon common salt, is mixed with coal and limestone, from which, by burning, is produced the mass termed "black ash." The actual chemical reaction is very complicated, but the substantial reaction simple. The sulphate of soda is deoxidised by the combustible matter of the coal, leaving a residue of sulphide; and from this sulphide of soda and the added carbonate of lime are produced carbonate of soda and sulphide of lime. As the carbonate of soda is freely soluble in water, and the sulphide of lime insoluble, the two compounds are separated by the action of water in the tepid state—as little as possible being employed, as carbonate of soda is required in the solid form. Dr. Odling showed how, by a systematic plan of lixiviating the black ash, not only the carbonate of soda is obtained, but also considerable quantities of valuable caustic soda. To make soda crystals, the soda ash is dissolved in hot water, suffered to subside, and then run off into iron crystallising pans. The chief use of these crystals is for cleansing purposes, but they are also largely employed in the manufacture of paper, soap, and candles. For making the bi-carbonate of soda, so valuable in medicine and cookery, the crushed crystals are placed in chambers, where they are exposed to the action of carbonic acid gas generated by the action of sulphuric acid upon chalk. The gas is absorbed by the crystals, with a rise of temperature sufficient to drive off the crystallisation water. The enormous quantity of "soda-waste" left after the thorough washing of the black ash contains, as well as coal ash and unburnt coal, sulphates of lime and soda, which include substantially all the sulphur of the original pyrites; and as this waste is exposed in heaps to the action of the weather, both air and water are contaminated by the obnoxious sulphuretted hydrogen gas evolved. This waste, however, is now utilised in two ways:—1. In the production of the hypo-sulphate of soda, a salt much used in photography, and also as an anti-chloric to remove the last traces of chlorine from bleached fabrics and paper pulp. This process is carried on at the Walker Alkali Works, near Newcastle, under the direction of Mr. Clapham. 2. From this waste, by Mr. Mond's process, a very pure sulphur is extracted by means of oxidation. After illustrating this process, and exhibiting fine specimens of the sulphur so obtained at the Netham Chemical Works, near Bristol, Dr. Odling expressed his obligations to Mr. P. J. Worsley, the manager of these works, for supplying him not only with these but with many other illustrations of the entire series of chemical processes conducted in the alkali manufacture. In a brief historical summary he noticed the publication of the first method of procuring soda from common salt, invented by Leblanc in 1789, which was appropriated by the French Republic in 1793, and largely carried on at Marseilles; the repression of the manufacture in Britain by the heavy duty on salt, raised from £10 to £30 a ton in 1794; the drawback granted upon salt used in making chlorine for bleaching in 1798, and extended to bleaching powder in 1814; and the privilege granted to Mr. Losh of making soda from brine-springs at Walker, in 1810, whereby the price of soda was reduced from £60 to £30 a ton. In 1823 the salt duty was repealed, and Muspratt's alkali-works were set up near Liverpool. The price of soda then fell to £24 a ton; and now, mainly through the application of chemical science, the price of a material so important to the arts and comforts of life is only £4 a ton.

THE LATEST ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., began his discourse on the solar eclipse of Dec. 12, 1871, on Friday evening, the 22nd inst., by referring to a map of India and pointing out the positions taken up by the observers connected with the expeditions organised by the British Association and the Royal and Astronomical Societies, and then describing the various arrangements made to obtain the largest amount of accurate information. As an account of all the results could not be given in a single lecture, he chiefly limited himself to those obtained at Ceylon by the party under his direction—viz., by Professor Respighi and Mr. Holiday, at Poodocottah, and by himself and others at Bekul. Of eleven who landed at Galle, nine witnessed the eclipse. Before describing the results obtained, Mr. Lockyer adverted to the observations of the solar eclipse of Dec. 22, 1870, more especially alluding to those of the American astronomers in Spain, which included the perception of the hydrogen spectrum far above any possible atmosphere of the sun, and the bright line 1474 of Kirchhoff; Mr. Watson's definite boundary of the corona, and the bright line stratum seen by Professor Young; the discordant results obtained by polarisation, and Mr. Brothers's photograph. He then described and exhibited the new apparatus and new arrangement of old apparatus employed by his party, and, among other illustrations, showed a new mode of observing the corona by a ringlike aperture, in place of the slit, in the solar spectroscope. The instruments consisted of analysing and integrating spectroscopes, polariscopes, and photographic apparatus. Proceeding to the results obtained, he described the appearance of the corona as seen by himself, describing its structure as resembling that of a cool comet, and as extending 8' or 10' above the sun, and giving a spectrum containing hydrogen, the line 1474 of Kirchhoff indicating an unknown element and a vivid C line—undoubtedly the spectrum of a glowing gas. He did not perceive Young's bright-line spectrum, if it were there. He next described some of the results obtained by Professor Respighi, who observed the coloured zones of the corona, a fine group of prominences formed of bright-coloured jets resembling fireworks, and other deeply interesting phenomena, his observations mainly agreeing with those of Mr. Lockyer, a hundred miles apart, and made in a different manner. The shape and extent of the corona were then exhibited in a series of photographs magnified and projected on the screen, and several of those taken in 1870 were placed beside them for comparison, and the interesting drawings taken by Mr. Holiday were exhibited in a similar manner. Professor Young's bright line stratum was looked for at Trincomalee, but not perceived. At Jaffna exceedingly strong radial polarisation was observed. In reference to the results obtained by telescopes, Mr. Lockyer said that those given by spectroscopes were far more valuable. Much additional information respecting the chromosphere and the region beyond the corona was not obtained by this expedition, which, he said, certainly would not be the last. In conclusion, Mr. Lockyer, as the chief of his party, expressed their great obligations to the late Lord Mayo, the lamented Viceroy of India, and not only to the authorities, but to all with whom they had come in contact, for the kind and valuable assistance rendered them at all times for the promotion of the objects of the expedition. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., was in the chair.

THE DEMONS OF ART AND LITERATURE.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway began his concluding lecture, on Saturday last, by alluding to the Greek furies, described by Aeschylus as the appointed scourges of evil doers, their name, Eumenides, signifying well-meaning, but who, in later times, were regarded as punishing from a Divine necessity. Afterwards Jupiter was invested with this power, but could only exercise it with the consent of the Dii Consentes and Involuti. Under theological transformation these gods became devils, and the Eumenides were called "dogs," an ancient name. Then arose a new Pandemonium, corresponding to the Pantheon, and the old combat between light and darkness, Ormuz and Ahriman, reappeared as a raging struggle between Paganism and Christianity. In proof of this Mr. Conway referred to the beliefs of the early Fathers of the Church and to old frescoes, one of which, in the fourteenth century, represented devils bolstering up the statues of the gods and keeping them from falling off their pedestals. By degrees these grand statues were made ugly, and the beauty transferred to those of the Madonna and saints, and eventually art was turned against the shrines of Greece which it originally built. Mazzini once said, "All true art must either sum up and express the life of a closing epoch or announce and proclaim the life of an epoch destined to succeed it." But when Christianity came to Greece art had already summed up the past, and its very existence depended upon the new order. By the necessity of the time art was religious; there was no printing; and the symbols and the Scriptures could only reach the people as they were painted on the church walls. Hence proceeded the horrible faces given to the arch-fiend and his attendant imps, such as they appear in pictures of the temptation of St. Anthony and other saints, some of which verged upon caricature, showing the dawn of unbelief. Then arose the doctrine that the whole world belongs to Satan, and that he has the power of causing storms, diseases, and other calamities; and even Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," says:—"The air is not so full of flies in summer as it is at all times of invisible devils." To Satan, then, was consigned all that was gay and beautiful, with all learning, science, and reason, and the divine kingdom was limited to those who abandoned the world altogether. The vastness of this concession, however, led to the idea of sorcery, which was in good part a revival of paganism. Devils were said to be conjured up to bestow the wealth of which they were masters, for compacts such as that made by Faust with Mephistopheles; and the performances of witchcraft assumed a religious form, and at the periodical witch-Sabbaths mass was said to the devil. That some good qualities were attributed to Satan Mr. Conway proved by relating several legends which describe his kindness to the oppressed and suffering, and he alluded also to the circumstance that the Church has changed the tree-god Odin into St. Nicholas and the Christmas-tree in Germany, adding that Satan obtained the name "Old Nick" from the belief that the saint, after rewarding good children with gifts, carried off the bad ones. The forms and characters of Pan, Mercury, Neptune, and the satyrs were gradually transferred to the Devil, followed by the representations of him in the miracle-plays, and his ignominious treatment by the Vice, traces of which still appear in the Pantaloons and Clowns of modern pantomimes. The work of turning demons into mythological forms began with Dante, who passes through the Inferno hand in hand with Virgil; and, by studying Dante, Swedenborg carried the Inferno into the mystical region of the North. He abolished demons and turned them into labels for sins. Milton made a complete Christian mythology; his Satan is an English Lord, proud, self-centred, and imperious; and there is not a form or heart in his Pandemonium that is not human; and in this he was anticipated by the Anglo-Saxon poet Cædmon. In the same way, there is found in the poem of the Whitby monk, twelve centuries old, Loki, the god of light and fire, represented with a character resembling the Mephistopheles of Goethe, who says, "I am the spirit which evermore denies." In conclusion, Mr. Conway referred to the connection between psychological science and the problem of evil, and the opinions of Emerson and others on the subject.

Professor Guy will commence a course of three lectures on Statistics, Social Science, and Political Economy, on Tuesday, April 9; Professor Tyndall will commence a course of nine lectures on Heat and Light on Thursday, April 11; and Mr. R. A. Proctor will commence a course of five lectures on the Star Depths on Saturday, April 13. At the Friday evening meeting, April 12, Mr. John Morley will give a discourse on Rousseau's Influence on European Thought.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

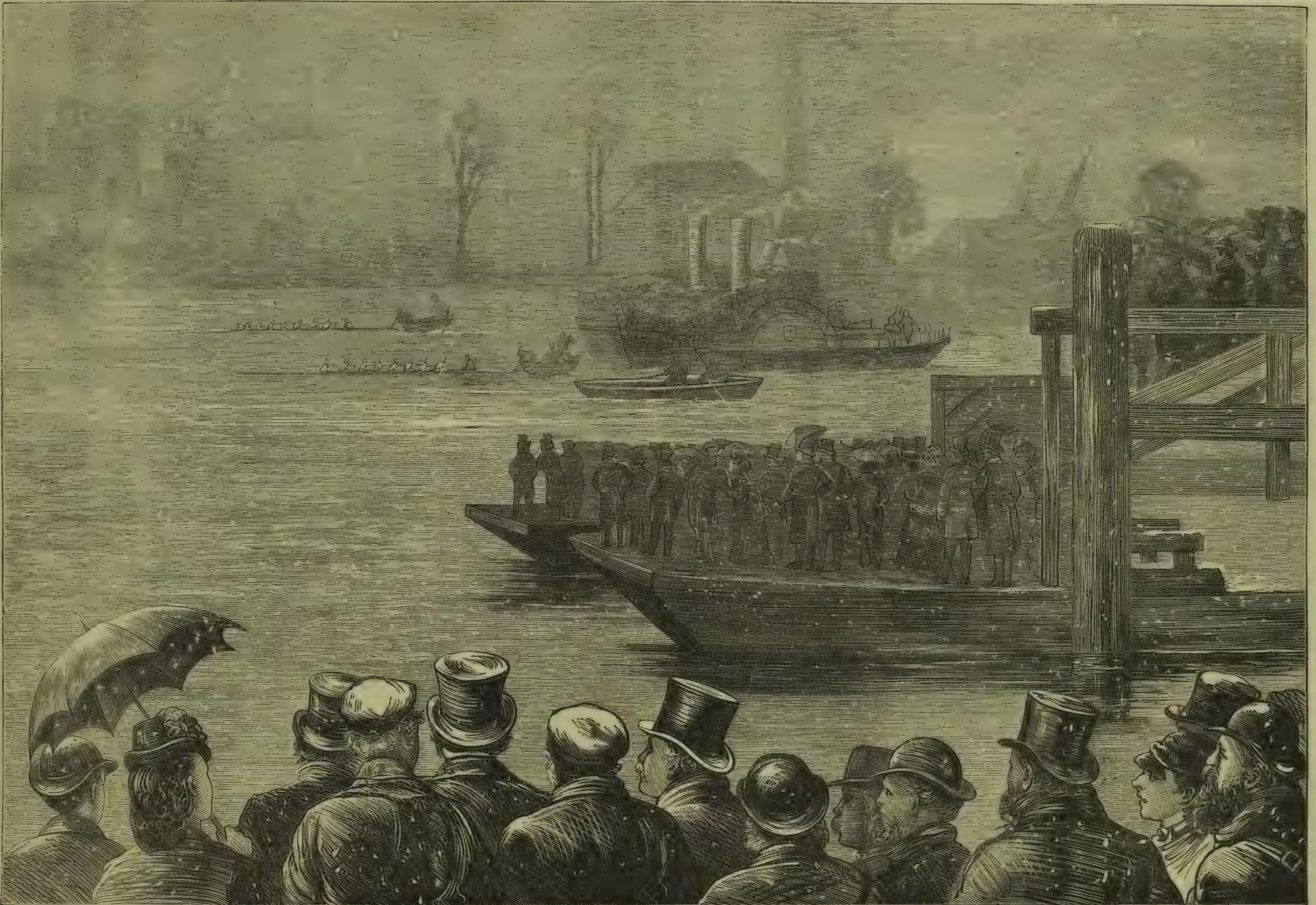
Letters received from Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, who is in charge of the survey during the absence of Captain Stewart, report a highly satisfactory progress.

During the month of January, the base line having been previously measured, the triangulation was carried over nearly a hundred square miles, of which eighty have been filled in and laid down on the large sheets. The triangulation included Jaffa, and the astronomical observations taken at Ramleh agree with those of the Admiralty survey at Jaffa. It is found to require great caution and management to get at the exact names of places, many of which Mr. Drake discovers to have been laid down wrongly in Van de Velde, owing to the jealousy and suspicion of the fellahin, who think that the survey is a preliminary to the re-conquest of the country. Mr. Drake, in identifying the sites of the more obscure towns round Ramleh, agrees with Van de Velde as to the positions of Hadid, Jehud, and Bene Berak; but fixes his Gezer at Tell Jezar, instead of Yâsûr, Van de Velde's assigned place for it. Rock-hewn tombs are found in various places. At Dayr Tarif they are of a pattern (an oblong opening, covered with a slab, sunk in the flat surface of the rock) only hitherto discovered in Jebel el Zowi (North Syria, between Hamâh and Aleppo). Excavated cisterns, shaped like beehives or inverted funnels, are very common. Subterranean store-chambers are also found, and are still used by the natives. The cisterns and graves at Dayr Tarif have the same name (nawamis) as that given by the Bedawin in Sinai to the primeval cairns and tombs found there. A curious geological point has also been observed. Between Abu Shushah and Sydûn Mr. Drake has found an outbreak of basalt, very friable from exposure.

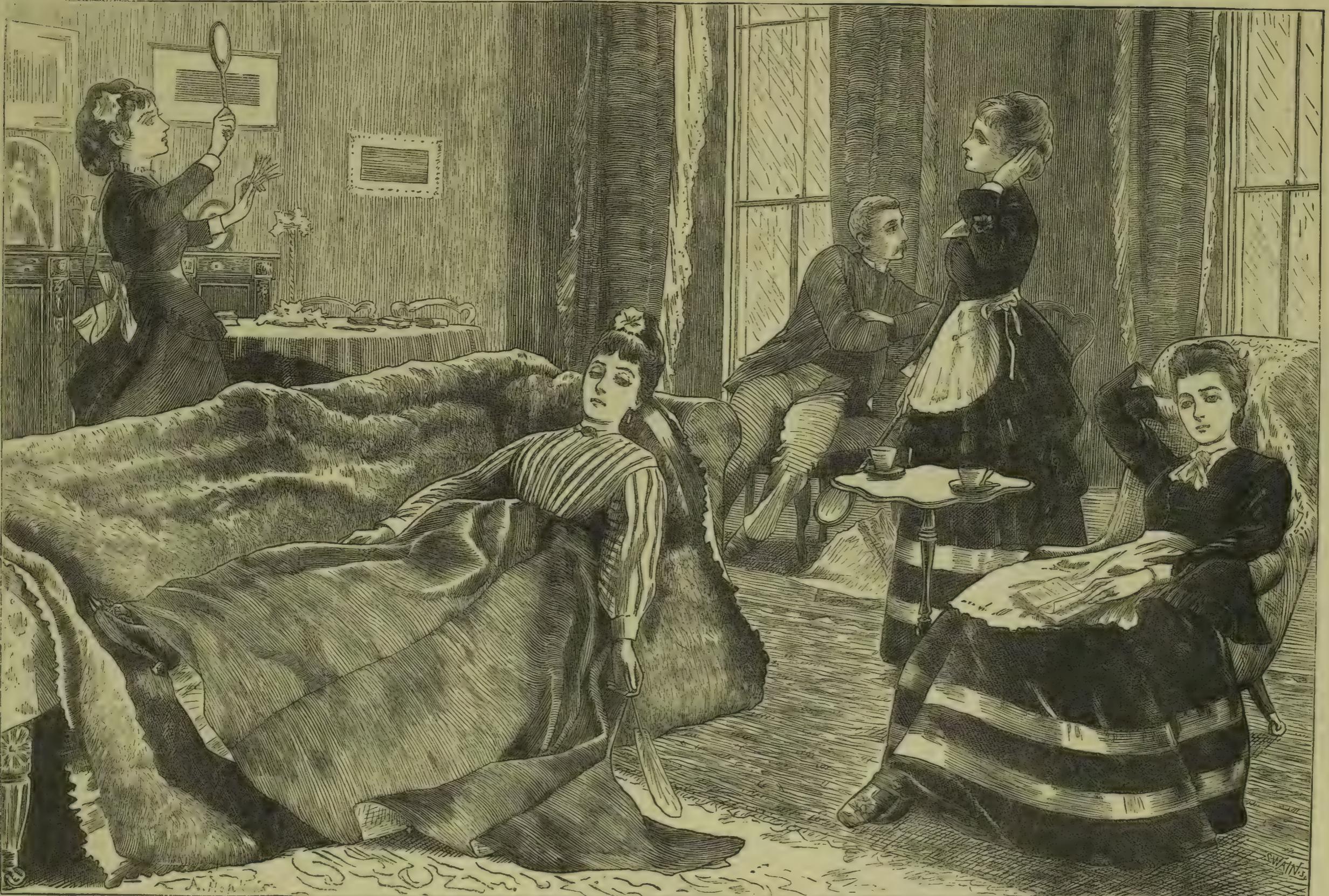
Mr. Drake speaks in terms of the highest praise of the ability and intelligence of the two non-commissioned officers, Sergeant Black and Corporal Armstrong, of the Royal Engineers, who are with him.

Three men were suffocated near Stamford, on Thursday week, by sleeping in a newly-painted van in which they had placed a stove.

A public meeting was held at Exeter, on Thursday week presided over by the Mayor, at which it was resolved to form a branch of the National Anti-Income Tax League in that city.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: THE START.



THE BOAT-RACE AND THE WEATHER: "OH DEAR, WHAT A DISAPPOINTMENT!"

NEW BOOKS.

That a gentleman is a man who does no work either on the seventh or on any other day is an idea which has been pretty generally exploded in this country, but which appears to prevail almost universally amongst aboriginal Australians. At any rate, the surest way to offend the majestic dignity of an aboriginal Australian is to ask him if he will condescend to do a little stroke of work; and, if there be anybody who is curious to see what expression of face is assumed by a native to whom that unpalatable proposition is submitted, it would be advisable to take up a little volume entitled *In Quest of Coolies*, by James L. A. Hope (Henry S. King and Co.), and look at the portrait which, in one sense does, and in another does not, adorn the ninth page. No doubt there is a dash of caricature about the picture, as there is also about the majority, if not the whole, of the fourteen illustrations with which the volume is garnished; but caricature is by no means incompatible with a sufficient amount of truth and a high degree of vigour. Of course, if a living is to be extorted from the stubborn land of Australia, somebody must do the necessary work; and, if the aboriginal natives will not, and the English settlers, either from deficiency of numbers or from some other cause, cannot, there must be imported labourers who can and will. And such labourers are to be found in the islands of the South Seas. Our author speaks in glowing terms of "an entirely new and flourishing industry, which promises to rival, if not to surpass, sugar-growing in the West Indies," the seat of the industry being Queensland. In 1868 enterprising men, having embarked their capital in this industry and being alarmed at the scarcity of labour, chartered vessels and imported the desired article in the shape of islanders from the South Seas. Then, for a space of nearly two years, the importation ceased, for reasons which it were tedious to explain at any length; but one reason why the islanders could not be induced to leave home appears to have been because they feared that they would be eaten. Matters were becoming serious; and so, in 1870, our author, being engaged, it is understood, in the industry above alluded to, started "in quest of coolies." His volume contains the tale of the adventures he met with in the South Seas and certain facts concerning the coolies of whom he went in quest. One of the main objects of his work, in fact, is to show who the coolies are, whence they come, and how they are treated in the colony of Queensland. His personal narrative is related in a very lively and entertaining style, and has attached to it a supplementary appendix, full of useful and business-like information. Inclusive of the appendix, there are but 137 pages; but there is a saying, not inapplicable in the present case, about the smallness of the caskets in which the most precious unguents are contained. At any rate, the author is justified in believing that "in the coming discussion on the coolie system evidence at first hand will have some value." He professes to "advance facts;" and we know that "one fact is worth a bushel of arguments."

Christian missions should be independent of nationality; and, therefore, whoever takes any interest in such matters at all should not turn away from the *History of the Sandwich Islands Mission*, by Rufus Anderson, D.D., LL.D. (Hodder and Stoughton), merely because it is of American origin, and has reference chiefly, if not entirely, to the work wrought by American missionaries. A very interesting chapter is the fourteenth, in which some account is given of the "life, death, and character of Kaahumanu," who was Queen Regent of Kauai from 1823 to 1832. She outdid the famous feat of Cato, who betook himself in his old age to the study of Greek literature, for the noble Roman could, no doubt, have passed a pretty stiff competitive examination in his own native tongue, and was not altogether unacquainted with the Greek language, whereas the Royal savage actually began to learn the rudiments of reading and writing at fifty years of age. Her conversion was effected under such circumstances as are proverbially declared to inspire a certain old gentleman with the desire of becoming a monk; but in her case there does not seem to have been any reaction or backsliding when her health was re-established. That her own announcement of her conversion did not carry much weight is clear from the fact that a cautious Christian gentleman, named Ruggles, who had seen what she was like in her heathenish condition, was sent for by her, and showed a disinclination similar to that displayed by Ananias when he was commanded to pay a visit to Saul. Mr. Ruggles, however, went at the second summons, and was agreeably relieved to find himself literally embraced by her Majesty. Some Christian physicians had been instrumental in restoring the Queen to health; and the fact is mentioned, not with any desire to throw doubt upon the efficacy of the professed missionaries, but for the purpose of appositely quoting, from the little book called *In Quest of Coolies*, a question asked at p. 103: "Why should not all missions to blacks be put on some such basis as what we call in England a medical mission?" followed by the comment: "I believe that this would be not only the quickest but the safest way of getting a chance to minister to their souls also."

Some people apparently possess the gift of pouring out an interminable stream of little stories—and excellent little stories, too—with as much ease as is shown by an accomplished juggler who draws an incessant roll of shavings from his mouth; and the possession of that highly appreciated talent is by no means confined to those whose sole or chief vocation it is to write the light literature which forms the padding of magazines. Divines contest the palm with the professed literary adventurer. Hence we have the wholesome and readable collection of varieties contained in *Character Sketches*, by Norman Macleod, D.D. (Strahan and Co.). The sketches are, in number, just one short of a dozen; and they are distinguished for a genial, sympathetic spirit, and a free, vigorous style. The religious element, as was to be expected, is not to seek; and the writer has at his command the bright influences of humour as well as the flood-gates of pathos. For a pathetic tale, in which there is a blending of poetry and of what is sometimes called Christian philosophy, a high place must be conceded to "Wee Davie." The author would, probably, be himself the first to disclaim for his productions any credit on the score of solidity, profundity, and durability; but they deserve to occupy a prominent position in the category to which they belong.

A good, business-like novel, conducted in a workman-like manner from the beginning of the first volume to the end of the third and last, is a rarity very pleasant to meet with, but it presents itself for hearty commendation in the case of *A Bridge of Glass*, by F. W. Robinson (Hurst and Blackett). Whoever is puzzled by the title may be helped towards the attainment of that scintilla of forecast without which some timid souls are unwilling to enter upon the realms of the unknown and unforeseen if it be stated that there was once upon a time a poet on whose authority we have it that the "river of ruin" is spanned by a "bridge of glass;" and glass, it is hardly necessary to remark, is, especially if it be thin, decidedly brittle. We, whose lot it is to live in the days of the "Tichborne case" and the "Twiss case," are not likely to

be startled at any improbability connected with the behaviour attributed by a novelist to the scions of our respected aristocracy; and it would be difficult to find, on any other ground, a tangible objection to "A Bridge of Glass." The interest begins early and is kept up to the latest; the incidents are striking, and occur at the very nick of time; the machinery works easily; the scene-shifting is managed without a hitch. There may be, indeed there is, nothing to suggest genius, or even a high degree of literary excellence; there is nothing brilliant, but all is good. The art of keeping a reader in suspense, so that there can be no feeling of certainty about what is going to happen or as to what will be the ultimate result of a combination of circumstances, tends greatly to rivet attention and to prevent any symptoms of flagging; and that art is exercised in a masterly manner. "A Bridge of Glass," be it repeated, is a good, business-like novel.

The eminent French critic, M. Taine, whose sketches of English social character and manners have lately gained much attention in our newspapers, is the author of an entire *History of English Literature*, the translation of which, by Mr. H. van Laun, fills two closely-printed volumes (Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh). This important work has been executed with great diligence in a very extensive range of study, with sound judgment and correct taste, and in a candid spirit. We may decline, in some instances, to accept M. Taine's views of the tendencies and qualities of particular English writers; for example, of Milton, though his shrewd remarks on the *doctrinaire* talk and coldly-respectable demeanour of the divine and human persons in Milton's epic have a measure of truth. But his general estimate of the moral and intellectual disposition of the English nation, as shown by its literary productions—from Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, to Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and Tennyson, in the nineteenth—is both just and friendly. He merits our confidence not less by his philosophic insight, superior to that of most critics of the *belles lettres*, into the ethical conditions, and the movements of religious and political progress, which have determined the changes of literary fashion in different ages. He describes the effects of the scholastic disputations rife in the Mediaeval world; of "the Pagan Renaissance," a fruit of new riches and luxury, at the close of the fifteenth century; of Protestantism in the sixteenth, "the Christian Renaissance;" of severely-earnest Puritanism in the seventeenth, confronted with the liberality and graceful dignity of Anglicanism; of the reaction to profane licentiousness at the Restoration; the homely, sturdy English life of the eighteenth century, with its native bluntness and coarseness; and, finally, the characteristics of the modern era, which commenced with the French Revolution of 1789, throwing off the yoke of prerogatives and dogmatic creeds. This review of a vast extent of progressive mental phenomena is the underlying and connecting theme which links together all M. Taine's comments upon the well-known specimens of our national literature, in prose and poetry; and it is of more substantial value than anything he can find to say of these, which have, indeed, been sufficiently appreciated by other critics, English as well as foreign. He ends with a disadvantageous comparison of Alfred Tennyson to Alfred de Musset. His book is, on the whole, a very acceptable contribution to the general history of intellectual civilisation in Europe, and one of peculiar interest to our countrymen, for whose reading Mr. van Laun has prepared this faithful and elegant version in their own language.

A doubly delightful topic, we must say, is that of Mr. J. E. Harting's dissertation on *The Ornithology of Shakespeare* (Van Voorst), which, to the literary scholar as well as to the naturalist, is full of promise; and very well does Mr. Harting perform his agreeable undertaking. There is, we presume, a treatise on "The Botany of Shakespeare," though we do not recollect it; but if there is no such book, it ought forthwith to be written by some competent hand, and we only hope it will be as good as the one now before us. A considerable element of Shakespeare's dramatic imagination was derived from his intense sympathy with all living creatures; not only men and women, but every form of life, down to the poor beetle that we tread upon, and even such forms as have no sense of feeling, but are subject, like plants, to birth, growth, and death, in common with higher organisms. Again, his intimate and affectionate knowledge of the English aspects of nature, in which none of our old poets but Chaucer ever came near him, has contributed much to endear Shakespeare to the national heart as its prime counsellor so long as English thought and sentiment shall find utterance in English words. The love of birds and the taste for all sports in which they are concerned, though some of these are rather cruel than loving, have in all ages been characteristic English habits. They were practised more freely and with higher art in the time of Queen Elizabeth than now. People of every class, even townsmen, were then conversant with all open-air pastimes; hawking might be seen any fine day in Moorfields, just outside London Wall. Cock-fighting, indeed, was already a vulgar amusement; but the aristocratic pigeon-shooting of Hurlingham Park, which is doomed like cock-fighting to pass away in disgrace, was not yet thought of. But falconry, as every reader of Shakespeare must have observed, was a familiar incident to him and those for whom his plays were written. Mr. Harting tells us all about this, but it is only a section of the wide subject he discusses so pleasantly. He has collected all Shakespeare's allusions to birds, the mere index to which fills eighteen pages, without quotations of the text, but references simply to the act and scene of each play, a single play containing, perhaps, twenty or thirty such allusions. These are again cited in their due place, where he describes the nature and habits of the several kinds of birds, a chapter being given, for instance, to the eagle, the vulture, osprey, kite, and buzzard; to the hawk, as noticed above; to the owl, the crow, the various birds of song, the domesticated birds, the birds of game, wild-fowl and sea-fowl, and others not so distinctly classed. Many anecdotes from the social history of past times are mixed with the facts of ornithology and the comments of literary criticism, so that this book affords congenial entertainment for every taste.

A clever compilation of narratives and descriptions—namely, *Travelling About Over Old and New Ground* (G. Routledge and Sons)—by Lady Barker, the author of "Station Life in New Zealand," contains much and varied geographical entertainment. It follows the exploring journeys of Sturt and Wills in Australia; of Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, and Baker, in Africa; of Stephens and Catherwood in Central America, of Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle in the North-West, and of Sir F. B. Head, Mr. Hinchcliff, and others, in the southern division of that continent: the adventures of Rajah Brooke in Borneo; and the observations of several visitors to Japan, with notices of India and the colonies. Lady Barker has arranged the contents of this volume with her usual skill, and they are enlivened by many touches of her pleasant humour.

Captain Grant, the inventor of the celebrated cooking apparatus, died recently, at the age of eighty-two. He was an old Peninsular veteran.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

On the afternoon of the 1st the Moon and the planet Saturn will be near together, as also the Moon and Venus on the evening of the 5th; on the evening of the 8th Mars will be situated to the right of the Moon, the distance between the two bodies becoming greater as the night advances. The Moon will be near to the planet Mercury on the morning of the 9th, and during the evening hours of the 15th Jupiter will be to the west of the Moon. On the same evening Uranus will follow the Moon till about 11h. 0m., the planet being a little to the south, after which he will precede her. Saturn, for the second time during the month, will be near to the Moon on the night of the 28th, and will be to her right on the morning of the 29th. Her phases or times of changes are:—

Last Quarter on the 1st at 22 min. after 2h. in the morning.
New Moon " 8th " 32 " 0h. " morning.
First Quarter " 15th " 11 " 10h. " evening.
Full Moon " 23rd " 37 " 1h. " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 30th " 21 " 8h. " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the evening of the 9th, and again on the morning of the 27th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 15th.

MERCURY, at the beginning of the month, sets nearly two hours after the Sun, and is very favourably situated for observation as an evening star—indeed, more so than at any other period of the year. But the interval by which sunset precedes the setting of the planet decreases very rapidly, till, on the 25th, the setting of the Sun follows that of the planet by 1m. He sets on the 1st at 8h. 24m., and on the 20th at 7h. 52m. He is at his greatest easterly elongation (19 deg. 7 min.) on the morning of the 5th; in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 9th; stationary among the stars on the evening of the 14th; in conjunction with Mars on the morning of the 20th; in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 24th; and in his descending node on that of the 28th.

The interval between the rising of VENUS and sunrise varies but little throughout the month. She rises on the 1st at 4h. 58m., or 37m. before sunrise, and from this time to the 15th the interval decreases to 32m.—as the planet rises on this day at 4h. 33m.—and to the 30th (on which day she rises at 4h. 5m. a.m.) to 30m. She is in aphelion on the afternoon of the 4th.

MARS is visible for a short time on each evening after sunset; he sets at 7h. 36m. p.m. on the 5th, or 57m. after the Sun; at 7h. 39m. p.m. on the 15th, or 44m. after the Sun; and at 7h. 43m. on the last day, or 23m. after sunset. He is in close approximation with the Moon on the afternoon of the 8th.

The setting of JUPITER takes place earlier each morning, thus causing the period of visibility to decrease considerably during the month. On the 5th he sets at 2h. 44m. a.m., or about 2h. 45m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h. 49m. a.m.; and on the 30th at 1h. 14m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 3h. 21m. He will be in quadrature with the Sun on the 10th, and near to the Moon on the 15th.

SATURN is still a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 2h. 43m. a.m., preceding sunrise by about 2h. 52m., which interval increases to 3h. 15m. by the 15th, and to 3h. 43m. by the 30th, on which day he rises at 0h. 52m. in the morning. He will be near to the Moon on the evening of the 1st; in quadrature with the Sun on the morning of the 10th; in the neighbourhood of the Moon, for the second time, on the night of the 28th; and stationary among the stars on the 30th.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The Bombay mail has brought advices to March 4. The principal event of the week preceding that in which the mail was dispatched appears to have been the Thanksgiving Services on Feb. 27, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The day was observed throughout India. The provisional Viceroy went in state to the Cathedral in Calcutta, and the Governor of Bombay went to the city cathedral. The Guicowar of Baroda held a durbar and made a speech, in which he intimated that it was his intention to devote one lac of rupees (£10,000) to some work of public utility to be chosen by the Governor of Bombay, and to be named after his Royal Highness. In Bombay the Hon. Mr. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., made an offer, in commemoration of the Prince's recovery, of £5000 to the Governor of Bombay, to be added to a former gift of £10,000, for the purposes of erecting a public building. In Calcutta, Madras, and other cities the same spirit of loyalty and thankfulness was manifested.

The mail brings news from China to Feb. 8. Information had reached Hong-Kong of a mutiny of the native troops at Cavite, in Manilla. The outbreak took place on Jan. 20. The troops killed their officers and ran a-muck against the Spanish inhabitants in the streets. They took possession of Fort St. Philip; and had the purpose of the insurgents not miscarried by reason of the Cavite garrison forestalling their comrades at Manilla (across the bay), things might have assumed a much more serious aspect. When assistance arrived from Manilla the fort was taken by assault, after some severe fighting, and nearly every mutineer put to the sword.

From Japan there comes a report that the Mikado will visit foreign countries after the Embassy returns.

The mail from Australia, which brings advices from Melbourne to Feb. 2, contains news of two Ministerial crises. The New South Wales Legislative Assembly passed a vote of censure on the Martin Government for its policy relative to the border customs dispute, and upon this Sir James Martin obtained the Governor's consent to a dissolution of the Assembly. In the South Australian Parliament a hostile vote caused the Ministry to resign, and a new Government was formed, with Mr. Ayers as Chief Secretary. Among the other items of news are the following:—The work of constructing the overland telegraph line was impeded by floods and other obstacles, and it was expected that it would not be completed for six or seven months. Inspector Gilmour, of the Queensland native mounted police, had brought to Melbourne some relics which are believed to have belonged to the Leichhardt exploring party. They were found near Wantata, a place far inland, westward of the Barcoo. A great fire occurred at Sydney on Jan. 7, destroying the Prince of Wales Opera House, and altogether causing a loss of property to the value of £50,000. Three lives were lost in the fire. The Full Court in Queensland has sustained the conviction of Captain Coath, for kidnapping.

In New Zealand Kereopa had been executed for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, the missionary, in 1865.

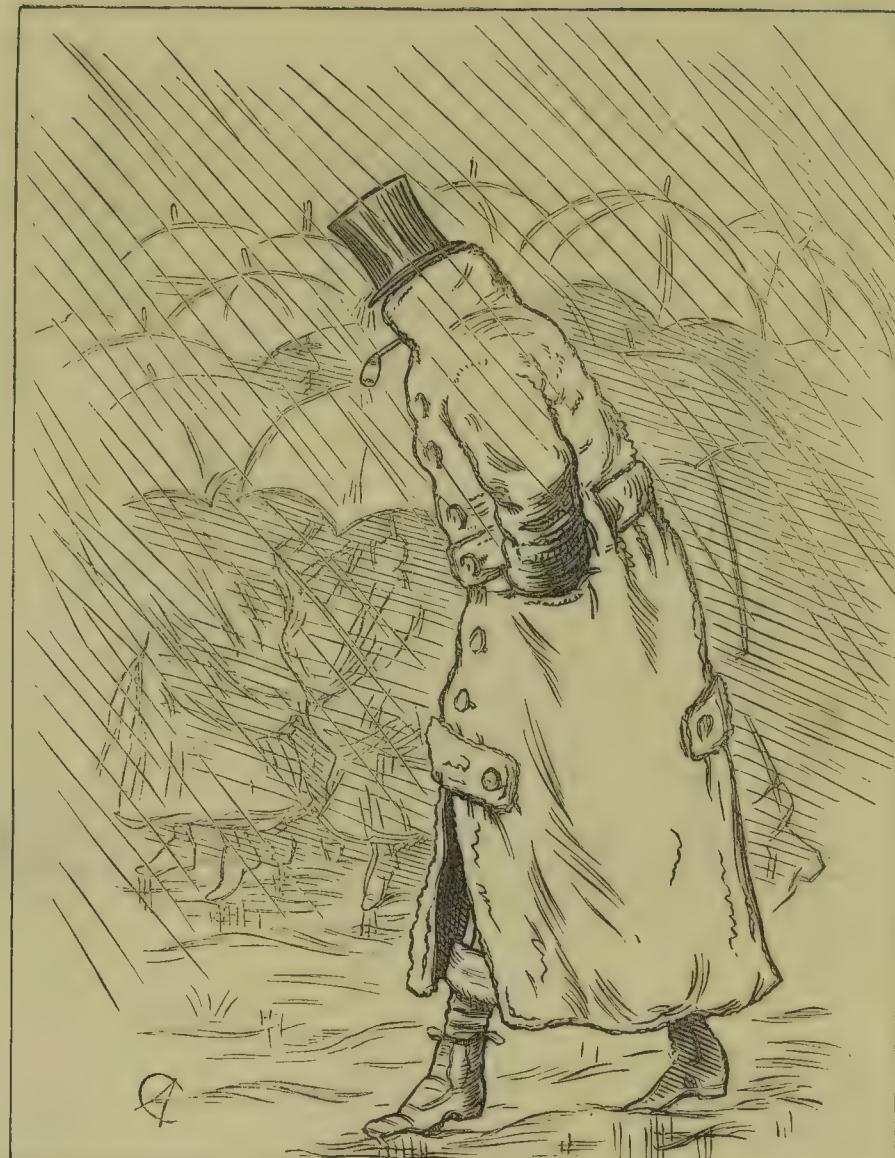
The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains the despatches respecting the denunciation of the commercial treaty with France, which have been forwarded to Earl Granville by the French Ambassador at this Court.

Another important addition was made to our ironclad fleet by the launch, on Monday, at Pembroke Dockyard, of the turreted ram *Thunderer*, sister ship to the *Devastation*. The ceremony of "christening" was performed by Mrs. Meyrick, wife of the M.P. for the county, Mr. J. Meyrick. The weather was very fine, and some thousands of persons were present. Mr. Goschen was present.

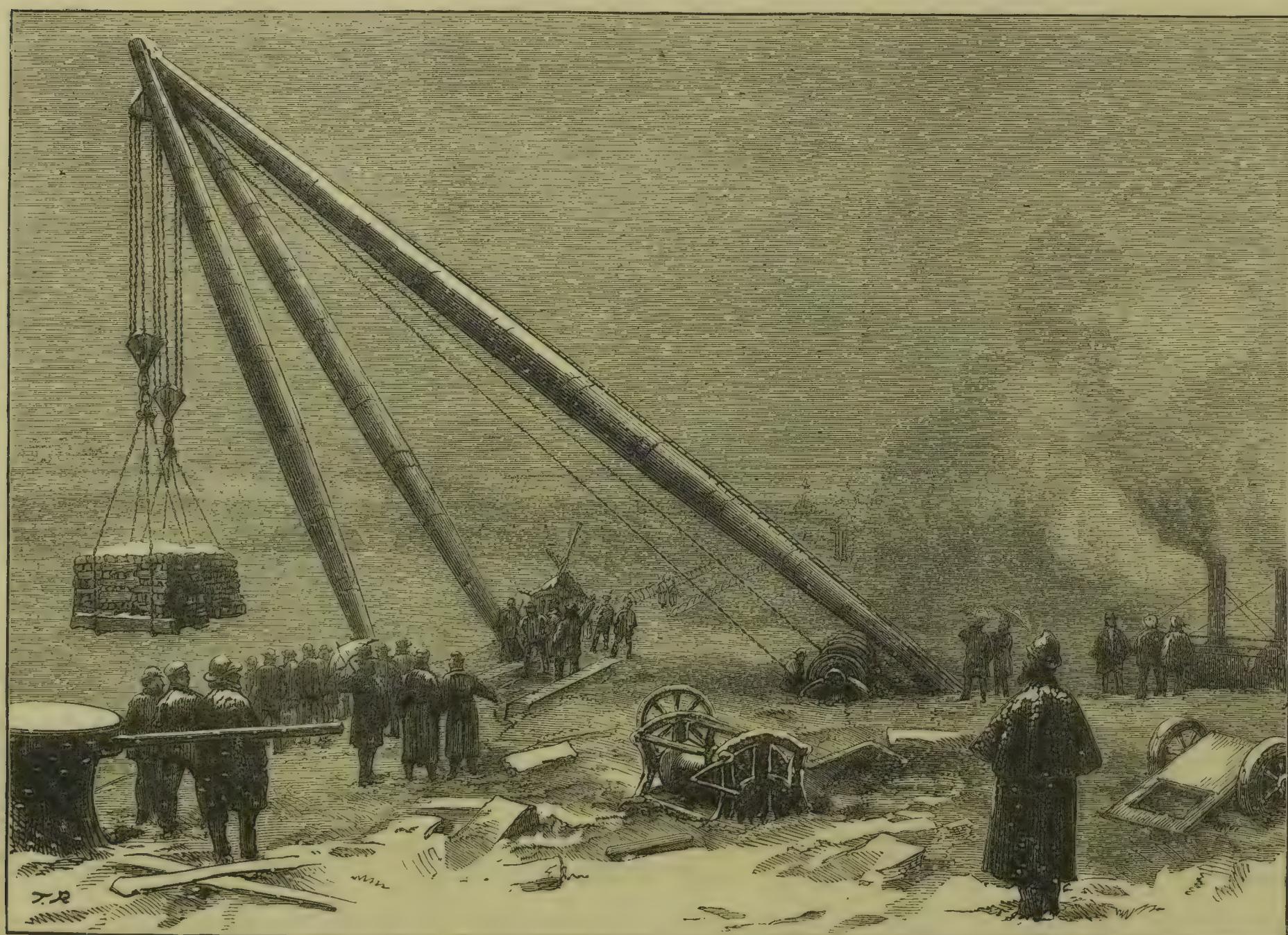


"WHO'LL BUY A HUMBERELLER FOR A SHILLING?"

SKETCHES AT THE BOAT-RACE.



"ALL WIND AND WEATHER SCORNING."



TESTING THE NEW SHEARS AT CHATHAM EXTENSION DOCKYARD.



HOLIDAY TIME AT A WAXWORK EXHIBITION.
SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE WAXWORK EXHIBITION.

The Easter holidays bring many young people from school to the homes of their kind friends in London. They will of course be taken the usual round of those popular entertainments which are generally approved as proper for their tender age, and to which their fathers and mothers, their uncles and aunts, were probably introduced some twenty or thirty years ago. The famous exhibition of waxwork figures, in Baker-street, has been on view, though first at the Lyceum in the Strand, for the edification of Londoners during the last seventy years. It was first opened in 1802, by Madame Tussaud, when the political revolution in France had driven that lady from Paris. She was an accomplished woman, of good social position, and was personally acquainted with Voltaire and Rousseau, with Franklin, Mirabeau, and La Fayette. She taught the art of wax-modelling to the Royal Princesses of France before 1789; she afterwards moulded the effigies of Robespierre and Danton, and of heads cut from bodies by the guillotine in the Reign of Terror. The old lady died in 1830, ninety years of age, and has left a very curious collection of historical relics, besides the waxen images, now several hundred in number, of diverse persons renowned in her time, or in our own day, either for their rank and dignity, their talents and virtues, or for their heinous crimes and miserable fate. Some of the latter, in our judgment, ought not to be shown to any children; and the "Chamber of Horrors" might as well be closed altogether, but it gratifies the vulgar taste. The best specimen of the art of representing humanity in figures of wax is the admirably lifelike form of William Cobbett. He sits quietly on a bench amidst the crowd of visitors, snuff-box in hand, sometimes moving his head a little by concealed mechanism, and is easily mistaken for a real man of flesh and blood. The Sleeping Beauty, too, whose bosom heaves with the apparent action of heart and lungs, is a triumph of illusive skill.

THE NATIONAL ART-COLLECTIONS.

The following is a return of the total amount expended on account of purchases for the National Gallery from the date of its commencement to the present time, and on account of annual cost of the establishment and other outgoings, and on building account; to which are subjoined similar returns in all respects as regards the South Kensington Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, and the British Museum, from the commencement of the year 1821. These returns are made up to March 31 of last year:—

National Gallery: Purchases, £337,195 9s. 10d.; establishment, £133,384 11s.; building account, £102,490 1s. 8d. The amount of £7014 6s. 9d. was received by the sale of catalogues to March 31, 1871, and paid over to her Majesty's Exchequer.

South Kensington Museum: Purchases, £308,697 2s. 7d.; establishment, £1,133,617 19s. 2d.; building account, £231,740 5s. 9d.

National Portrait Gallery: Purchases, £14,483 7s. 3d.; establishment, £11,395 4s. 9d.; building account (including rent), £4320 4s. 2d.

British Museum: Purchases and excavations, £778,814 5s. 11d.; establishment, £1,643,786 12s. 1d.; building account, £1,299,068 5s. 1d.

Mr. Ashbury has resigned the commandery of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

Sir Algernon Peyton, Master of the Bicester hounds, died suddenly on Monday night, after returning from a meet.

Mr. Devereux, member for Wexford Borough, has resigned his seat on account of ill-health.

A steam-ship has left Liverpool for Baltimore, having on board 150 emigrants, who are going to found a new English colony at Nebraska.

Lord Muncaster, a Conservative, was, on Tuesday, returned without opposition for West Cumberland, in succession to Colonel Lowther, who has been called to the House of Lords as Earl of Lonsdale.

A portrait of Mr. G. L. Ashworth, the ex-Mayor of Rochdale, which has been subscribed for by 400 inhabitants of the town and has cost about £200, was, on Thursday week, presented to the Corporation.

We are requested to state that the greater part of the Duke of Edinburgh's collection, consisting of the pictures, the natural history, the colonial objects, &c., will remain for exhibition until after the Easter holidays.

The report of the Council of the Middle-Class School Corporation gives an account of the operations carried on during last year. The schools, which were built for 1000 pupils, are now overfilled, the number on the roll being 1100, which is 140 above the attendance in 1870.

Miss Glyn (Mrs. E. S. Dallas) is on her way home from America, having left New York in the steam-ship France on Saturday last. She intends both to give readings and to appear on the stage; but she will remain in England only till September.

A revised copy of the general abstract of the Civil Service Estimates, issued on Wednesday morning, puts the total decrease at £143,641. The total estimate for 1871-2 is given as £10,996,432; and the sum for revenue departments, packets, and telegraph service for 1871-2 is put down at £6,664,235.

The *Times* states that Mr. Roby, the Secretary of the Endowed Schools Commission, has been appointed a member of it, in the place of Mr. A. Hobhouse, Q.C., who was lately promoted to be Legal Member of Council at Calcutta. Mr. Douglas Richmond succeeds Mr. Roby as Secretary.

Prizes to the amount of £25 are offered by the proprietors of the *Gardener's Magazine* for dinner-table decorations in fruit and flowers, or flowers only, arranged for effect in artificial light. The competition is to take place in connection with the Royal Horticultural Society's exhibition at Birmingham, in June.

An affray took place last Saturday night, at Neath, arising out of the jealousy of the Welsh colliers against the Englishmen employed in the mines. Twelve or fourteen waylaid four or five Englishmen on their way home, and a terrible affray ensued. Three men were stabbed, and one of the Englishmen was beaten until his features were undistinguishable. Several men are in custody.

A Post-Office notice issued on Wednesday states that, after the 31st instant, official post-cards will be sold to the public in packets only—the smallest packet containing twelve cards, and the larger ones twenty-four, thirty-six, forty-eight, and so on. The price of a packet of twelve cards will be 6s. 1d., and the larger packets will be charged in the same proportion. Single post-cards will no longer be sold. Arrangements will shortly be made for impressing with a halfpenny stamp, at the office of Inland Revenue, post-cards other than official post-cards, subject to certain restrictions.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Characteristics of individual members have been fairly developed in recent Parliamentary expositions; and without preface, or much reference to time, something may be said about them. In the first place, let note be taken of the reappearance of Mr. Isaac Butt in the House of Commons, under circumstances which give him a prominence which far exceeds that which he formerly held, though he was by no means an obscure person in his previous legislative career. As the—we will not say exactly the acknowledged—leader, but, at any rate, the chosen advocate, of the Home-Rule party in Ireland, he comes to the House with a mission. Before his advent there were in the House three gentlemen returned by Irish constituencies on avowed Home-Rule principles—to wit, Mr. Martin, Mr. P. Smyth, and Captain Nolan—and it might have been thought that two of them would have stood godfather to Mr. Butt on his taking his seat; but, on the contrary, he was introduced, as the manner is, by two other Irish members, who have become Home-Rulers since the last general election. They do say that there is a slight jealousy as to whether Mr. Butt or one of the two first comers as Home-Rulers proper should be the leader of that party in Parliament, and this may account for their non-appearance on this occasion. It may be a negative compliment to say so, but Mr. Butt seems to have improved in personal appearance; for, though "time has not thinned his flowing hair," it has whitened it, and he has acquired a semi-venerable look, while in person he is more rotund and sleek, and altogether gives an idea very different to that commonly entertained of public agitators, who ought, in order to satisfy the regular idea, to have "a lean and hungry look," accompanied by a certain dishevelment. It may be added, in the admirable speech which Mr. Butt made on the Dublin University Tests Bill, he was at once earnest and judicious, and gave no taste of the more vulgar qualities of the tribunes of the people (so-called) of modern times.

In the discussion on the measure above mentioned there were several examples of elocutionary power. In the first place, Mr. Fawcett, apart from an exaggeration of his ordinary manner—so that he seemed to discharge every word by itself, with the sound and the velocity of a shot emitted from a thirty-five-ton gun—was very powerful in his argument, which was clothed in rounded, well-balanced sentences, and the argument itself was full-flavoured and stringent; and, on the whole, it may be said that no Parliamentary effort of his has been more successful. Then Mr. Plunkett. In him, perhaps, eloquence is hereditary; but, at any rate, it is present in him in no ordinary degree, and he possesses it with the inborn necessities necessary to the making of a Parliamentary orator of elocution and rhetoric. Words he has in abundance, and so have other Irish members; but they do not pour out in a wishy-washy flow, but every word has its duty to do, and does it, while a slight impediment of speech which Mr. Plunkett is troubled with is absolutely made to do service to his speaking, for the physical effort which it causes tends to give fulness of enunciation of every syllable to the utmost, and of every sentence. His power of illustration is very considerable, and its aptness is most happy. In a very different style, on the occasion to which we are referring, Dr. Ball distinguished himself in a greater degree than he has yet done, though his speech was evidently less prepared than his more pretentious orations, and perhaps that was one of the reasons of its success. He was terribly in earnest, and the very loudness of his voice, which is often an objection, was in coherence with his statement, which, though full charged with his normal dogmatism, was, so to speak, softened by the obvious intensity of his feeling on the subject in hand. With special ingenuity Mr. Gladstone managed, while endeavouring to soothe all parties concerned in the question of Irish University Education, to displease every one, and the subject was left in a decidedly prickly state.

There has been a sequence of field days for the naval critics, and the reappearance of Mr. Childers has contributed not a little to the interest of these occasions. Notably he has been the means of a temporary extinguishment of one of the most adventurous, not to say Quixotic, of the tilters against Admiralty administration—namely, Sir John Hay. That gallant officer unquestionably has a grievance, but he judiciously never obtrudes it by itself; but he solaces himself by sharp attacks especially directed against blunders, and, as he insinuates, something more, of that reorganisation of the Admiralty by Mr. Childers, which Mr. Goschen is so carefully reorganising. Sir John Hay generally speaks of these things with a knowledge of Admiralty interior which is very remarkable; but for once, and in a matter which was intended as a slap at Mr. Baxter, late Secretary to the Admiralty, he had missed his tip; and Mr. Childers, terribly assisted by the Liberal side of the House, was able to give what seemed to be a triumphant reply. This mishap appears to have had an effect upon Sir J. Hay's spirits, for he sat silent during at least three discussions on Admiralty shortcomings, in which Mr. Corry very nearly overcame physical indisposition by the kind of zeal which animates censors. Lord Henry Lennox performed one of those rhetorical feats of his which somehow remind one of pleasant ambling; and Sir James Elphinstone, who suggests that he was a born Lord High Admiral, expounded naval administration from the time of Noah to that of Mr. Childers. The talkie-talkee on this subject may be said to be not more than half exhausted, as more opportunity for this kind of Parliamentary chorus by the same performers is promised.

There has been really a touching scene in the House, for which Mr. W. Johnstone, the Orange member for Belfast, is in some sort responsible. He brought forward a vote of censure on the Government for having prohibited a "celebration" at Derry, when they allowed Nationalist manifestations elsewhere; and he did so, not like a rampaging lion, but in so moderate and gentlemanly a way that he set afloat a kindly spirit, which not all the conciliatory overtures of Mr. Maguire, delivered in a voice and with a manner which made them sound like anathemas, nor the smart sarcasms of Lord Clarendon, nor the somewhat solemn and severe statement of Lord Hartington, which was delivered like a judgment, with other more or less ungenial interpositions, could dissipate; while the rollicking, jolly humour of Mr. Dowse made such an impression on Mr. Disraeli that he came forward in his happiest vein, and so contrived that a discussion, which on the face of it was to have been a half-riot, ended with a benediction on all sorts and conditions of Irishmen from the leader of the Orange party in Ireland.

Perhaps the thought of the discomfited Budget of last year weighed on the spirit of Mr. Lowe when he produced his financial statement on Monday. He was, perhaps, also conscious that a watch would be set for all eccentricities of scheme; and that for him, prime cynic and despiser of men and members, there might be prepared that sort of cheers which are jeers. At any rate, nothing could have been plainer than his matter, or more subdued than his manner; he had not a gibe to throw at anyone; and, worse still, since the time of Sir Charles Wood, there never has been such a stumbling, jumbling, hesitating, repeating delivery of a Budget. There was nothing by which to recognise Mr. Lowe; and he, most ingenuous of

devisers, had to endure the culminating mortification of being told in a negatively complimentary way, by a county member, that he had produced a "common-sense" scheme of finance.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the most notable matter was a question of Lord Derby as to the course which the Government proposed in reference to the Treaty of Washington. He strongly objected to concession, and urged that the principles on which they were proceeding should be made publicly known. Lord Granville said this had been done, as far as possible, and that the Government would be guided by the spirit of the statement contained in the Queen's Speech. After some observations from Lord Westbury, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Earl Grey unfavourable to the Government, the Lord Chancellor closed the discussion.

On Monday the Royal assent was given by commission to the Poor-Law Loan Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£5,411,000) Bill. Some private bills were also advanced a stage, and then their Lordships adjourned until Tuesday, April 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The first business yesterday week was the further consideration of the resolutions on private business moved by Mr. Dodson; and, after some debate, the first resolution, with a slight amendment, was agreed to, and the other resolutions were virtually withdrawn, on a pledge given by Mr. C. Fortescue, on behalf of the Government, that they would take the whole subject into consideration. On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. W. Johnston called attention to the conduct of the Government in repressing by force the recent celebrations in the city of Londonderry, and moved to resolve that the Government, in so acting, while allowing party demonstrations in Dublin and Cork, had evinced a spirit of partiality which, in the opinion of the House, was highly to be condemned. The resolution having been seconded by Lord Yarmouth, the Marquis of Hartington defended the conduct of the Irish Executive. After a long debate, at the instance of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Johnston withdrew his motion.

On Monday the main business of the evening was the Budget, which, being produced on the eve of the Easter holidays, attracted a much smaller audience than is usual. The preliminary questions lasted a considerable time, and embraced several matters of importance. In answer to Mr. Otway, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had received no information of the conclusion of a treaty between Germany and Italy. Lord R. Gower asked whether there was any probability of the allowance to Lady Mayo being increased from the Imperial revenues; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer excused himself from giving any answer on the ground that he had not had the opportunity of consulting his colleagues. Mr. B. Osborne gave notice that, if the answer be unfavourable, he will move an address to the Queen, praying her to bestow some further marks of her favour on the widow and children of the late Viceroy, and assuring her that the House will make good the same. Sir H. Hoare appealed to Mr. Gladstone not to fix the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill for the first night after the recess; and Mr. Monk in commenting on the Prime Minister's refusal to postpone the bill, remarked that of late the Ministry had shown an increasing spirit of opposition to the feelings of many of its supporters, which, if persevered in, would carry it to the other side of the House. Mr. Macguire pressed Mr. Fawcett, on the grounds of fair play and the convenience of the Irish members, not to proceed with the Dublin University Bill that night; but Mr. Fawcett declined, alleging, as one ground for his refusal, that the bill had not been fairly treated last Wednesday. After the Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought forward his financial statement—a summary of which is given on page 311—the House went into Committee on the Ballot Bill. Some little time was spent in going through the remainder of clause 1, and on the motion that it be added to the bill there was a long discussion. Mr. Sclater-Booth, who had given notice of his intention to move its omission, postponed his motion until the report, and Mr. Bouverie and others were of opinion that a change so novel ought not to be adopted without more discussion. Two motions for adjournment were defeated—one by 126 to 59, and the other by 117 to 30; and clause 1 was then agreed to.

On Tuesday notice was given by Mr. Plunkett that on April 30 he will call attention to the inequality now existing between certain classes of civil servants in Ireland and the corresponding classes in England, and move a resolution in reference thereto; by Mr. Dixon, for Mr. Candish, of a bill to repeal the famous twenty-fifth clause of the Elementary Education Act; and by Mr. Rylands, that, in Committee on the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill, he will propose an amendment to the effect that nothing therein contained should be taken to authorise the prohibition of the exercise of the right to which any person might by custom or law be entitled of holding any public meeting in the parks and gardens included in the second schedule of the bill. A discussion took place on the unprotected state of the port of Leith, which was initiated by a motion (ultimately negatived) by Mr. Macfie, that any defences necessary for the security of that port and of Edinburgh, and of the great commercial harbours of the United Kingdom, should be immediately proceeded with. Lord St. Lawrence put in a similar plea for the west coast of Ireland, which was also negatived. Mr. C. S. Read obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the employment of children in agriculture. The debate on the University Tests (Dublin) Bill, adjourned from Wednesday week, was then resumed by The O'Donoghue; and, after a debate of over three hours, the House divided, and agreed to the second reading by 94 to 21. Mr. Fawcett named that day month for going into Committee, and the House adjourned until Thursday, April 4.

The second annual meeting of the Irish National Education League was held, at Belfast, on Tuesday night. Resolutions were passed expressing unaltered and confirmed adherence to the essential principle underlying the Irish national system of education, as established in 1832—namely, that of united literary and moral instruction for children of all denominations, with separate religious instruction for children of each.

The attaining of his majority by Duncan Forbes, younger, of Culloden and Ferrintosh, was celebrated with great rejoicings, on the family estates, on Thursday week. At Culloden about 200 of the tenantry and friends sat down to dinner in the neighbourhood of the mansion house, under the presidency of Mr. Hugh Fraser, Balloch of Culloden, the croupiers being Mr. Sinclair, Stratton, and Mr. Rose, Leanach. Among those present were representatives of families who have been on the estate for five or six generations. After the dinner bonfires were lighted on various portions of the estates, and were visible nearly all along the coasts of the Cromarty and Moray Firths. On the Ferrintosh property similar demonstrations took place.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

On Friday last the First Commissioner of Works stated in the House of Commons that the Treasury had approved Mr. Street's revised designs for the New Law Courts, and, as soon as the working drawings were ready, which would be in two or three months time, the construction of the building would be commenced. The statement was made in reference to a motion (ultimately withdrawn) by Mr. C. Bentinck, to the effect that the designs in question were not satisfactory and ought not to be executed. Mr. Ayrton is further reported to have said that the motion was really four years too late, because it was four years since Mr. Street was selected by the late Government as the architect for the Law Courts. This latter remark would seem to imply that Parliament had the right to set aside the Government selection of an architect if made at the time of his appointment, but not his designs, good, bad, or indifferent, though the most essential portions of the designs (as the plans in the present instance) should have to be produced after the selection. But, if the fact be so, why were Mr. Street's amended designs exhibited last summer in the Commons' Library, professedly to take the opinion of the House on them? That opinion was not taken, for the simple reason that the designs were exhibited so late in the Session that the accumulation of business prevented their discussion; yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported to have said at the period of their exhibition that the designs were not then approved by the Government itself. The inference that the House is not to have any voice in the Government selection of the architects and their designs for public works seems to be borne out in the case of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Mr. Waterhouse was selected to succeed the successful competitor after his decease. His appointment was announced, and there was an end of the matter; no pretence even of submitting his designs to Parliament has been made. Now, some advantages might arise from such arbitrary modes of procedure if the Government consisted of properly qualified ministers of art: but is it an infallible artistic tribunal? Are such modes of procedure constitutional? And would they be allowed to pass unchallenged in other departments?

It only wanted this last despotic decision of Government to render the whole history of the New Law Courts competition perhaps the least satisfactory, the least creditable of many other similarly delusive contests. Two pamphlets on this competition have recently been published by the rival architects Mr. Barry and Mr. Street; but, although well worthy of consideration, we have avoided any controversy on the subject, hopeless of any good result therefrom. A glance, however, at some of the successive miscarriages which have attended this unlucky competition may, nevertheless, serve some cautionary purpose. We need not recall the long-vaed question of site, never fairly settled, nor the question of style, which was, perhaps, wisely left for decision in the award of the judges. But what was the award of the judges?—an award which surely ought to have been final. It was that "they are of opinion that the design of Mr. Barry is the best in regard to plan and distribution of the interior, and that the design of Mr. Street is the best in regard to merit as an architectural composition, and they recommend that an offer be made to those two architects to act conjointly in the final plan to be executed." There were strong reasons for employing two architects on so great a work; both architects expressed themselves agreeable to such an arrangement; Mr. Gilbert Scott, chairman of the competitors, was warmly in favour of it; the original instructions did not prohibit it; and, according to a passage in the minutes of the Commission, a joint award had been clearly contemplated beforehand by both the Treasury and the architects. Notwithstanding all this, the Attorney-General pronounced it invalid. The judges being unable to alter their decision, the Government proceeded to make its "selection," and did so contrary not only to the award of the judges, but to the instructions by which all the competitors had been regulated. The verdict of the judges was that the design of Mr. Barry was the best in regard to plan, and the instructions set forth that "the chief points to be kept constantly in view, and to be treated as superseding, as far as they may conflict, all considerations of architectural effect, are the accommodation to be provided and the arrangements to be adopted." It is obvious that in selecting Mr. Street, the architect whose plan was among the least commended, the last Government entirely broke faith with all the competitors.

The injustice to Mr. Barry is still more palpable; and it was no palliation of that injustice to appoint him architect of the National Gallery, his design in the competition for that building having been adjudged the best, independently of all others. Meanwhile, as by a cruel irony of fate, the erection of a new National Gallery is indefinitely postponed, an enlargement of the old one being, it seems, all that is now contemplated. Nor is Mr. Street to be exonerated from all blame as regards the Law Courts competition. So long as his chance of being singly employed seemed second to that of Mr. Barry he was exceedingly anxious that the double award of the judges should be held good; yet, according to Mr. Barry, Mr. Street made no communication to him on his (Mr. Street's) appointment, although up to that moment the two architects had been in friendly and constant intercourse.

The sequel to the story will be fresh in the reader's memory. Mr. Street has so far improved his plans by recasting them four times that they are said to be satisfactory to the legal profession. But a Nemesis seems to wait on his elevations. Every revision of these appears to leave them less satisfactory. Owing partly, it may be, to changes and uncertainty as to site, and reduction of the funds to be drawn upon, those portions of his design for which originally he had most credit are now the least acceptable. Even Mr. Street's stanchest partisans always speak of his Strand front and other elevations apologetically; and there can be no doubt that they are regarded with positive disfavour by the large majority both of the architectural profession and the public. "Awkward, fantastic, and grotesque;" "wanting in dignity, simplicity, and appropriateness of character;" "a chaotic mass of disordered detail, and mean and ugly features," are a few only of the many severe criticisms which have been passed upon them. Without going so far in condemnation, we are satisfied that the greatest architectural opportunity of the age is about to be wasted, and it should not be considered too late, or too great a sacrifice, even now to insist on providing a worthier exterior for our Imperial Palace of Justice.

Messrs. O. W. Brierly and H. Clarence Whaite were elected Associates of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours on Saturday last.

On Monday afternoon a bust of the late Mr. George Grote was unveiled in Westminster Abbey, in presence of a number of friends of the deceased historian and other persons. The bust, which is of white marble, is placed at the junction of "Poets' Corner" with the southern transept. It is the work of Mr. Charles Bacon.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

An abstract of the principal features in Mr. Gye's arrangements for the new season was given last week, and we have now to record the opening of the establishment on Tuesday night, when "Faust" was performed, with a cast so nearly identical with that of past occasions that little comment is requisite. Mdlle. Sessi, who was to have appeared as Margherita, was disabled by cold and hoarseness, and was replaced, at very short notice, by Madame Sinico, whose well-known versatility and efficiency in whatever she undertakes were again proved. Her share in the garden-scene music was given with great effect, especially the Jewel-song, which was sung with much neatness, brilliancy, and impulse. The applause which followed this and attended other portions of Madame Sinico's performance testified to her having produced a genuine impression, notwithstanding the circumstances under which she appeared.

How charmingly Mdlle. Scalchi sings the music of Siebel need scarcely again be told. As usual, her two airs, "Le parlate d'amor" and "Quando a te lieta," were greatly applauded, and the second verse of the former had to be repeated. An all-important element in the Royal Italian Opera version of "Faust" is the admirable performance of M. Faure as Mefistofele, in which the combination of histrionic and vocal art is carried to a pitch of excellence such as the lyric stage has seldom presented. We have had great singers who could not act, and great actors who could not sing. Mario may be cited as a splendid exception; but in his case his greatest histrionic development was concurrent with the decline of his voice. M. Faure, however, is in the plenitude of his powers in both respects, and the character now referred to is one of his best impersonations, while perhaps scarcely affording such scope for his vocal art as some of his other characters. The second verse of the mocking serenade was redemand and repeated. Signor Naudin, who was again the Faust, gave the cavatina "Salve dimora" very successfully. Signor Cotogni, although apparently somewhat affected by cold, sang well, and was impressive in the death-scene of Valentino. Other characters were represented, as before, by Mdlle. Anese and Signor Tagliafico. The scenic splendour was such as we have long been accustomed to at this theatre, and scarcely elsewhere. The band and chorus were throughout effective, and Signor Vianesi reappeared at the conductor's desk. The opera was preceded, according to custom, by the National Anthem.

BACH'S ST. JOHN PASSION MUSIC.

The performance of this composition, for the first time in England, at the Hanover-square Rooms, yesterday (Friday) week, was an event of special interest. Of its companion work—the same composer's Passion music to text from St. Matthew—we have several times spoken. This was first publicly performed in England in 1858 and was repeated in 1862. It was revived in 1870, at the Oratorio Concerts under the direction of Mr. Barnby, who has several times since conducted its performance at those concerts, and last April, for the first time, in Westminster Abbey, where it was given as part of a solemn service, with a sermon preached by the Dean; and was so repeated there on Tuesday evening last, when the discourse was based on the 38th, 39th, and 42nd verses of the 26th chapter of St. Matthew.

Of the five similar compositions supposed to have been produced by Bach, only these two have been published, and but one other is extant, a setting to words from St. Luke. This remains in manuscript, in the handwriting of Bach himself, a fact, however, which by no means proves the work to be his, as he frequently transcribed the productions of other composers. As we have before observed, the Passion music, divided into two portions, was intended for church performance on the eve of Good Friday, with a sermon appropriate to the occasion preached between the two parts. In both the compositions of Bach just referred to, plentiful use is made of the grand old Lutheran chorales, as a powerful means of fixing the attention and enlisting the sympathies of the congregation, who associated their voices in the performance of the sublimely-simple melodies with which they were familiar. Although the St. Matthew Passion music has been generally esteemed the finer of the two, many cultivated musicians have reversed the preference in favour of that to St. John—a judgment in which we never did and never can concur. The former work, with its two orchestras and double choir, and vast complication of detail fused into one grand general effect, is conceived on a vaster scale, and produces sublimer results, than the St. John music—grand and solemn as this is. The latter work may probably offer greater interest to scholastic musicians from the somewhat larger incidental use of the learned forms of counterpoint and fugue.

Friday's performance was given in aid of the funds collecting for carrying on the parish work and services of St. Anne's, Soho, and must be regarded rather as a preparatory trial than as challenging criticism. There were two disappointments among the principal solo vocalists: Miss Julia Elton was unable to appear in consequence of illness, and Herr Stockhausen was absent from some unexplained cause. The former was replaced by Miss Domes—a name new to us—who gave the contralto air, "It is finished" (the viol da gamba admirably played by Mr. W. Pettit), with good quality of voice and genuine expression; and Mr. Thurley Beale sang the bass recitative and two arias very creditably under the circumstances, having had the briefest notice of his task. In the soprano music, including the air, "I follow Thee," Miss Banks sang with her invariable care and correctness; and Mr. Arthur Wade displayed an intelligent appreciation of the music in his delivery of the important tenor recitative and the solo, "Ah! my soul." Subordinate passages were assigned to the Rev. Charles Harvey and Mr. Charles Wade. The choruses will be more effectively given on repetition with a larger number of voices. Fine as most of the choral movements are—some in their noble sublimity, others in their dramatic expression—the simple grandeur of the chorales produced the greatest impression. Every performance of the Passion music—whether it be that of St. Matthew or that of St. John—can only make more manifest the fact that its true and deep significance is scarcely to be realised otherwise than, as intended, as a portion of a solemn religious service in a consecrated building.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday brought forward a manuscript symphony by Mr. T. Wingham, a student of the Royal Academy of Music, and a pupil, in composition, of Sir W. S. Bennett. Two of the movements were given at last year's public concert of the institution, and produced a marked impression, which was more than confirmed by the performance of the whole on Saturday. It is long since we have heard a new work of the kind, by one who has yet a name to make, so full of promise, and showing such few marks of the hand of pupilage. The best portions of the symphony are the first allegro and the andante. The former is clear and coherent in form and construction, bright and

melodious in style, and extremely well written for the orchestra—the latter characteristic being generally observable throughout the work. The andante is very graceful and flowing in its principal theme, and the elaborations and surroundings thereof have much fluent fancy. The scherzo and trio are piquant and lively (these were encored), and the finale is full of life and spirit, although perhaps not equal, either in design or treatment, to the first movement. The symphony was, as it deserved to be, thoroughly successful; and Mr. Wingham was summoned to the platform to receive the plaudits of the audience. Another prominent feature of the concert was Madame Arabella Goddard's admirable performance of Sir W. S. Bennett's second pianoforte concerto (in E flat)—if not his best (it was written at the age of eighteen), yet a work of much charm and beauty: brilliant and interesting in its solo portion, and full of variety and skilful instrumentation in its orchestral details. The difficulties of the solo passages—alternating between delicate grace and the elaborate bravura style—were surmounted by the player with calm ease and finished accuracy, and the work and its performance produced a genuine impression. Madame Peschka-Leutner, whose successful début at the Philharmonic concert we recorded last week, fully confirmed the favourable opinion then formed by her performance on Saturday, especially by her fine declamatory singing in the difficult scena for Eglantine in Weber's "Euryanthe." The remainder of the programme, which included vocal performances by Mdlle. Diasoil, calls for no specific mention.

Mr. Walter Bache's eighth annual concert—which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday week—was of parallel interest with that of last year, and included a repetition of one important feature thereof—the performance of Liszt's "Les Preludes," together with the first hearing in this country of the same composer's "Fest-Klänge," these being Nos. 3 and 7 of his series of twelve orchestral movements entitled "Symphonische Dichtung." Of the two pieces now referred to we prefer the first named, on which we commented last year. In both are evident remarkable powers—strained, however, beyond their capabilities in the endeavour to produce results only attainable by high creative genius. The elaborate orchestral effects of the over-wrought score were skilfully rendered by an excellent band, conducted by Mr. Bache, who also played, with great power, two solo pieces by Liszt, and his arrangement of Weber's polonaise in E flat, with orchestral accompaniments. This latter piece, and Mendelssohn's concert aria, "In felice," were conducted by Mr. Manns; the vocalist having been Miss Abbie Whinery, who made her first appearance on the occasion, and created a highly favourable impression in the scena just named, and a canzonet by Jomelli.

Last week's Monday Popular Concert was appropriated to the benefit of Madame Arabella Goddard, who introduced, as her solo piece on the occasion, Dussek's beautiful pianoforte sonata in E flat, op. 75, for the first time here. On Monday last the season concluded with a special performance for the benefit of the director, Mr. Arthur Chappell. Mesdames Schumann and Norman-Neruda, MM. Joachim, Straus, L. Ries, and Piatti, and the clever young organists, the Brothers Lejeune, contributed a varied and interesting selection of instrumental music which was interspersed by vocal pieces sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The great choir of a thousand voices, which has been for several months forming in association with the Royal Albert Hall, is reported to be now nearly complete. The first rehearsal is announced for Monday week. An amateur instrumental society in connection with the same institution is now being organised, with Mr. Arthur Sullivan as conductor.

A banquet in honour of the recent knighthood of Sir John Goss is to be given to him at the Albion, on April 17.

Mr. John Hullah has been appointed by the Committee of Council on Education Musical Inspector for the United Kingdom.

THE THEATRES.

There is but little this week to record concerning the production of dramatic novelty at any of the theatres. A little farce has been performed at the Globe, entitled "A Poetic Proposal," which possesses some humour in its idea and some effect in its execution. It lasts but a short time, being evidently intended for the single purpose of playing in the audience to Mr. Albery's new drama. A youth, the member of a blacking-making firm, employs the poet of the establishment to compose him an address for the lady whom he is prepared to woo; and this, going to the house of his intended bride, he blurts out to the first young lady he meets. This, of course, is the wrong party; but she is so much pleased with the bombastic effusion that her heart is secured. Fortunately the right party is pre-engaged, and, to get rid of the blacking-maker, assumes the part of a strong-minded female, orating of her mission and imposing impossible conditions. Incompatibility of temper is established happily before marriage instead of after, and a friendly arrangement arrived at. Mr. Albery's new drama of "Forgiven" improves on repetition. Abounding in wit, and possessing more than one novel situation, it interests and delights intelligent audiences, who fully appreciate the skill and merit of the general construction and the vivacity of the dialogue.

Mr. Chatterton's double benefit on Saturday and Monday was eminently successful. This gentleman's management of the houses under his control has been singularly satisfactory. His business tact is indisputable, and his constant urbanity attaches to him many sincere friends.

On Saturday the Princess's closed, and has remained so during the week. On Monday the house will re-open with a new play, called "Haunted Houses," by Mr. Byron, in which Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mr. John Clarke, and Mr. Billington will take part.

At the Gaiety, on Saturday morning, Mr. Toole appeared in two characters—that of Mr. Upton Spout, in "The Pretty Horsebreaker," and that of John Puddicombe, in "Our Clerks"—much to the satisfaction of the large and intelligent audience then and there assembled.

Mr. T. C. King sustained, on Monday, at the Standard, the character of Hamlet. For this great part he has every requisite. A fine person and a thoroughly cultivated elocution enable him to represent the princely bearing and to express the noble sentiments of the meditative Dane. His scenes with the Ghost, with Ophelia, and with his mother were all admirable. In the striking situations of the play-scene, and the fencing encounter with which the tragedy concludes, Mr. King showed himself a thoroughly dramatic artist. At this theatre a regular series of legitimate performances has been given during the week, and the houses have been well attended.

Mr. Ferrier, at the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, gave an entertainment, on Thursday week, at which Mr. Tom Hood presided. The selections from Tennyson, Shakespeare, Delta, and others were delivered in a very happy manner. This gentleman has much improved since we noticed him last year.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND-FIELDS.

SCENE FROM "THE POOR GENTLEMAN."
Our weekly report of theatrical affairs has noticed with approval the late representation at the Strand Theatre of the younger Colman's entertaining comedy, under Mrs. Swanborough's management. Mr. J. S. Clarke's performance of the part of Dr. Ollapod, the gallant village apothecary inspired with military ambition, is deserving of high praise; and Mrs. Raymond, in the character of Miss Lucretia M'Tab, the elderly spinster who is so vain of her birth and family connections, lends her aid with much effect to the display of ridiculous pretensions. These are the figures who will be recognised in our illustration of the last scene, where they appear on the stage together. The part of Sir Robert Bramble is well played by Mr. H. J. Turner; and that of the servant, Humphrey Dobbins, by Mr. Paulton. The comedy is reduced to three acts, and has been made the more suitable for a modern audience by curtailing the speeches.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Our latest news from South Africa, to the 20th ult., is by the mail steam-packet which arrived at Southampton last Sunday, and which brought diamonds to the value of £160,000. There had been heavy rains at the diamond-fields, and great disease and mortality of horses, causing much difficulty in transport. The district which has recently been found so attractive to enterprising diggers is situated far inland, in the Orange River Free State, several hundred miles to the west of Port Natal, and as far to the north of Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, in the eastern part of the Cape Colony; its distance from Cape Town, in a north-eastern direction, is twice as great. It is where the Vaal River, with its tributaries, the Hart and Modder, flows down from the highlands of the Bechuana country to join the Gariep or Orange River, which thence crosses the African continent to its western shore. The shortest road to the Vaal River district is either from Grahams-

town, the capital of the eastern province, or from East London, a new port on the coast of British Kaffraria. These two routes unite at Queenstown, situated on a plain on the banks of a small stream called the Komani, 118 miles from the seaport of East London, and 270 miles from the diamond-fields on the Vaal river. To the west of the town runs the Great Northern Road of the East Province. Along this road lies the next portion of the journey. Six miles distant, in a well-wooded valley, is the Lesseyton mission station of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The remainder of this second stage brings the traveller to the top of the Stormberg range of mountains, by way of Bushman's Hoek. On the top of these mountains the highest watershed of the colony is reached, and the country to the north slopes gently down to the banks of the Orange River, seventy miles distant. The country here is quite bare of wood, and dung is the usual fuel; but seams of coal have been found on the Stormberg, and are now worked. The third stage is Burghersdorp, equidistant between the highest ridge



SCENE FROM "THE POOR GENTLEMAN," AT THE STRAND THEATRE.

of the Stormberg and the Orange River. It is an old Dutch town of considerable size, hemmed in by rocky hills. It is not quite on the direct line of road, but the deviation to pass through it is very short, and the sight of a town is pleasant after the monotony of the open and bare country. Less than forty miles to the north flows the large stream of the Orange River, the northern boundary of the colony. This river is, even at this place, a broad stream of several hundred yards, although 800 miles from its mouth. In the winter it is generally fordable; in the summer waggons and oxen cross it by a floating bridge. The fourth and last stage of the journey, 160 miles in length, lies through the territory of the Orange Free State Dutch Republic. The country all along this line is very level, and the roads naturally good, the whole of the Orange Free State being one vast plateau, 5000 ft. above the sea. The pasturage is generally excellent, consisting of long grass, intermingled slightly, in some parts, with karoo-bushes. On the open plain there are no trees of any kind, but some of the rivers are ornamented with willows, acacias, and varied tinted evergreen trees. The first village on this stage is Bethulie, about four miles on the other side of the Orange River. It is a very small place, with two Dutch churches for the benefit of the surrounding farmers, and a few stores. Sixty miles further on another Dutch village is reached, called Fauresmith, rather larger than the last place. It has a Dutch church, and two other churches for the English population, and does a considerable trade. This brings the traveller within ninety-six miles of the Vaal River, along whose banks lies

the richest diamond ground. But even close to Fauresmith a few of these gems have within the last few months been unearthed, showing that the extent of the diamond region is still very imperfectly known. Half way between Fauresmith and the Vaal is Jacobsdal, a village just formed, and therefore very small at present, but with great hopes for the future. Before arriving at this place two small streams are crossed, the Riet and Modder rivers, which, uniting, fall as one stream into the Vaal. The last few miles of the road, going down to the Vaal, are very heavy, consisting of deep sand. On both sides of the river the diggers are at work; but the chief ground on the southern bank belongs to the German Mission stations of Pniel and Hebron, which exact a royalty. Some of the diggers are located at Klip Drift, on the north bank, which seems to have been uncared for and unoccupied till chance revealed its treasures. The Dry Diggings of Dutoit's Pan and Colesberg Kopje, twenty-five miles from the river, are more steadily productive. The whole district is now under the British Government, having been annexed by a proclamation of Sir Henry Barkly last October, in consequence of a boundary dispute between the chief of the West Griquas and the Orange River Free State. The Vaal is a magnificent river, with long stretches of deep water, and only fordable at certain places and at certain times. Several boats ply across it. As regards geographical situation, the diamond-fields may be said to be in about 29 deg. of south latitude and 26 deg. of east longitude. The climate of this part of South Africa is as healthy as any in the world. In winter there is no rain,

the sky is bright and sunny, and, while the nights are often chilly, the days are warm and pleasant. In summer the rain falls in thunderstorms, often of great violence. High winds with clouds of dust are also prevalent. Since last summer there has been quite a rush of diggers to the Orange River and Trans-Vaal diamond-fields, as well as to the gold-fields beyond. In no town in the colony are there so many able-bodied men as are even now at the diggings. Of the number of diamonds found up to this time we have no reliable information. The most recent reports show that the finds average at least from 400 to 600 per week, of various sizes and qualities. Most of the gems are small, but it is on all sides admitted that the proportion of large diamonds found is much greater than in the rich mines of Brazil, or in the still richer mines of Golconda, in India. These gems are either sold to dealers on the spot or kept to be forwarded to England for sale. The richest spot yet found is, perhaps, on the Pniel Mission ground, where in one week the few diggers working there unearthed seventy-four gems, and paid to the missionaries as royalty £1000. Our view of one of the encampments of the diamond-diggers is drawn after a photograph taken by Mr. W. Rae, of Graaf Reinet. We refer the reader desirous of minute and correct information to a small book just published by Mr. Horace Cox, of the Strand, entitled "The Diamond Diggings of South Africa." Its author, Mr. Charles A. Payton, a contributor to the *Field*, under the name of "Sarcelle," returned last January from a twelvemonth's sojourn at the Diggings, which he describes in an interesting manner.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Lords Justices last Saturday reversed an order lately made by the Master of the Rolls requiring Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., one of the directors of the Lundy Granite Company, to repay a sum of money which had been received by him for fees.

Two "Victoria Hospitals"—one at Chelsea and the other at Victoria Park—lately laid claim to a legacy bequeathed vaguely by the late Mr. Briscoe, M.P., to "Victoria Hospital." Vice-Chancellor Mâlins decided in favour of the Victoria Park institution, but the other asylum appealed to the Lords Justices. It was ultimately arranged that the bequest should be equally divided between the two.

An important case was decided, on Monday, in the Bankruptcy Court, before Sir James Bacon. A Leeds tradesman filed a petition in April, and a composition of 5s. in the pound was agreed to. One of the creditors brought an action in the County Court for £15 12s., and the Judge decided in his favour, staying execution for a month to allow of an appeal to the Bankruptcy Court. The Chief Judge decided that the creditor should not have applied to the County Court at all, and dismissed his appeal, with costs.

Several breach-of-promise cases have recently been tried. At the Somerset Assizes, at Taunton, on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £600 damages, in the case of "Wilcox v. Godfrey." The defendant and plaintiff's father were farmers, cultivating their own lands, and neighbours, the young people having known each other from childhood.—At the Exeter Assizes, on Thursday week, Miss Eliza Batten brought an action against Mr. Thomas Besley, a cattle-dealer. Both parties live at Tiverton, and the courtship lasted two years and a half. In September last the defendant met with another young lady, and he then threw the plaintiff over, alleging that she had not the grace of God in her heart, and was not on the way to heaven. It seems, however, that the real cause of his changing his mind was that the young lady he had just met had wealthy parents, who were prepared to give a large fortune with her. The jury awarded the plaintiff £400 damages.—At the Cornwall Assizes, on Wednesday week, an action was brought by Miss Susannah Peters, daughter of a mining engineer at Crowan, against Mr. William J. Harvey, a mining engineer of the same place. Their acquaintance commenced in the autumn of 1870, and on May 1 last year he proposed to her and was accepted. Several ardently-written letters were put in evidence. On June 10 he wrote, "I feel so happy to tell you I am twenty-one next Tuesday;" and on his birthday he wrote again, expressing a desire for a kiss, and remarking that his dearest Susannah kept her kisses scarce. On Aug. 20 he told the plaintiff he could truly say that his whole heart was fixed upon her, and continued, "I would ten times rather have your company than the money you are earning. I paid £100 into the banker's last Thursday week, and I have property worth about £200 more." This was the last letter plaintiff received, and she heard nothing more from the defendant, who in the following November married another girl. The jury found for the plaintiff, £80.

At the Liverpool Assizes, last Saturday, Colin Mackay, lately in business as an iron merchant, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forging a bill of exchange for a considerable sum. It was pleaded on the prisoner's behalf that he had been twice injured in railway collisions, and that his mental powers had been impaired by the results of his injuries. Mr. Justice Mellor declined to accept a plea of that kind in mitigation of the offence, and he sentenced Mackay to fifteen months' imprisonment.

A Brixton householder has been fined £3 at the Lambeth Police Court for having sent to his laundress a quantity of linen which had been exposed to infection from smallpox, without having previously had the clothes disinfected.

Two Dutch sailors were, on Monday, convicted at the Mansion House of having smuggled 168 lb. of foreign manufactured tobacco, and each of them was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Thursday week Constable Atterfield, of the Metropolitan Police, was convicted of robbery, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—"Extremely unsatisfactory conduct" was noted on the police-sheet by the magistrate at the Thames Police Court, on Monday, against two constables of the H division, who arrested a gentleman on a charge of drunkenness and assault. The charge was dismissed as utterly groundless.—Elton, 50 S, was summoned on remand at Marylebone for striking a gentleman severely last Thanksgiving night. Conflicting evidence was given, but Mr. D'Eyncourt committed the prisoner for trial.

At Bow-street, on Tuesday, a firework manufacturer, of Goldsmith's-row, Hackney, was fined £20 for having carried on his business without a license and within fifty yards of a dwelling-house. His stock was also forfeited.

Punch and Judy might, as Mr. Hannay said at Worship-street, have been supposed to be exempt from public indignation. Not so, however, thought Mr. George Shaw, scavenger, who smashed what the proprietor naively termed his "Board of Works," and was fined eleven shillings.

John Robertson, the gipsy "heir apparent," whose mother, the recognised Queen of the Cairds, holds court at Yetholm, close to the English border, was sentenced to forty days' imprisonment, with hard labour, on Thursday week, for assaulting and robbing a travelling comedian and his wife.

Mr. Justice Quain, at the Leeds Assizes, last Saturday, sentenced a man named M'Gough to six months' imprisonment and twenty lashes for having robbed and ill-treated a Beverley boatman, at Leeds, last December; and an Irish labourer, named Foggarty, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, with five years' police supervision, for wounding a detective officer in the service of the North-Eastern Company, in order to prevent his apprehension, and to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing a cask of chicory from one of the company's wherries in Templar-street.

The inquest, at Lowestoft, on Margaret Warnes, who was murdered by her husband while under the influence of delirium caused by smallpox, she also suffering from the same disease, was concluded on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and the unfortunate man was committed for trial.

THE SHAM FIGHT ON EASTER MONDAY.

PLAN OF THE MANOEUVRES.

The following plan, which has been drawn up by the military authorities, will convey a general idea of the operations that will take place between Brighton and Lewes on Easter Monday:—

1. A force, having landed between Brighton and Shoreham, detaches a small force to attack the batteries defending Shoreham harbour at the George, and also a small force to hold the railway. The main body advances to Brighton and compels a body of troops assembled there to fall back on Lewes, where it takes up a position on the Downs above the town. The invading force takes up a defensive position, and waits until the detachment sent to Shoreham shall have reduced the batteries and admitted a fleet of transports, with cavalry and artillery on board, into Shoreham harbour. During the night of March 31 the force at Lewes is largely reinforced by the Lewes and Tunbridge Wells Railway, retakes the offensive, and attacks the invaders.

2. Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., commanding the Brighton force, will be pleased to draw up the troops under his orders in two lines, facing to the eastward. Proper outposts, with reserves, supports, and pickets, will be thrown out. None of the advanced sentries will cross the Rottingdean and Falmer road.

3. Major-General Lyons, C.B., commanding the Lewes force, will be pleased to draw up the troops under his orders on the high ground above Lewes in two lines facing to the westward. Proper outposts, with reserves, supports, and pickets, will be thrown out; but none of the advanced sentries are to cross the ridge extending from Newmarket Hill Farm to Rottingdean High Barn.

4. The Major-General commanding requests that great care may be taken in placing the outposts on both sides; and, with the object of affording some instruction to the volunteers in this important duty, he requests that the ground for the outposts be taken up deliberately, and, as far as possible, the object of each outpost be explained to the men.

5. General officers commanding will be pleased to consider their movements as being perfectly unfettered, subject to the following restrictions:—No forward movement is to be made until one gun is fired by the Lewes force, to be answered by two guns from the Brighton force. The manoeuvres are to be confined to the area set apart for that purpose, and marked by white flags, and each force will manoeuvre so as to distinctly maintain its line of communication with Lewes and Brighton respectively. Stringent orders are to be given that on no account is ground, which from the nature of the crops may be damaged, to be crossed; such ground will be marked with red flags.

6. Troops are not to approach nearer than one hundred yards from one another. Copies of the umpire rules in force during the autumn manoeuvres will be issued to the officers selected to perform that duty.

7. The Majors-General commanding are requested to give detailed instructions to the officers commanding divisions and brigades under their orders, and to name a place and day for that purpose.

8. If time is available, the troops will march past after the field-day in quarter-distance column.

A JOURNEY IN ANATOLIA.

At the ordinary evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday—the President, Sir Henry Rawlinson, in the chair—Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave gave an account of a journey he made in July, 1870, through North-Eastern Anatolia. The narrative was varied by vivid descriptions of scenery and physical phenomena, and was listened to with great interest by the audience.

Setting out from Trebizond with four companions, on horseback, carrying with them all that was necessary for the tour, he ascended the deep valley of the Pyxartes, the only opening which the mountainous coast offers for penetrating the interior, and along which the ordinary road to Bayazid and Persia runs. His observations commenced near the entrance to the valley, where his attention was drawn to an enormous bar of loose, water-worn stones from 50 ft. to 60 ft. in height, and crossing the valley for two thirds of its width. The stones on ex-

amination proved not to belong to the neighbouring rocks; and, as scored rocks were met with in the same valley, there was no room for doubt that they were deposited there at the remote period when the Polar ice-cap descended to far lower latitudes than it does at present, and when perpetual snow clothed the mountain tops of Anatolia and glaciers filled the heads of its valleys. Crossing the range of the Kolat Dagh the vegetation of the mountain sides was described. The walnut, plane, alder, and maple clothed the coast lands, succeeded by the oak, beech, and ash; but the lower slopes to 1000 ft. of elevation formed the zone of the magnificent Azalea Pontica, which at that time covered the field of view with dazzling sheets of blossom; above this succeeded the rhododendron. At 6000 ft. nothing but short grass clothes the rugged slopes; and to these elevations the inhabitants are accustomed to lead their flocks for pasture during the summer months. The traveller reached as far as Erzingan, on the Upper Euphrates, in a S.E. direction. After that he turned W. by N. for eighty miles to the mineral district of Kara-Hissar (the "Black Castle"), which he described as containing extremely rich, though ill-worked, mines of silver and lead; and eventually struck northward and travelled by the Black Sea coast to Trebizond. He spoke in warm terms of the general hospitality of the people and facility of travelling in this portion of Asia Minor, where he had no fear of molestation by brigands; and showed the country offered a fruitful field for scientific and archaeological investigation in its volcanic formations, its ancient ruins, and in the relics of primitive tribes in the hills, such as the "Kizzilbash," a red-haired people totally different from the modern inhabitants of the valleys.

In the discussion which followed, Major F. Millingen objected to that part of Mr. Palgrave's description which related to the freedom of the country from brigands, and gave his own experience in actual contact with large bands of these plunderers; but this was in the more easterly parts of the same region.

The president, before the close of the meeting, mentioned having received a letter from Dr. Müller, of Melbourne, recounting the discovery of bones and relics of Dr. Leichhardt's party, in the interior of Australia, at Eyre's Creek. A party had been dispatched to make further investigations.

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